# The New-York Times.

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# THE RAILROAD TRAP.

## Another Day's Scenes at the Grand Central Depot.

### Thrilling Chapter of Hair-Breadth Escapes.

### The Railroad Authorities Promise to Remedy the Evil.

### Chains to be Stretched Across the Streets and Bridges to be Built.

### Flagmen to be Stationed at all Points of Danger.

### Further Views of Citizens on the Subject.

The scene of danger was again visited yesterday by our reporter, and several hours were spent in watching the chances of death. The agitation of the subject by the Press has had the good effect of securing a little extra care upon the part of the railroad men. Chains were stretched across the Forty-fifth-street crossing yesterday, and men were placed at each side of the depot with orders to allow no vehicles to pass except at such times as it was possible for them to do so without immediate danger. A gate was left open at each side for pedestrians, and two extra men were placed on at noon to do nothing but pilot people across and warn them of their danger. To cross from the east side to the west with a reasonable chance of getting over safely, one is obliged to walk a distance of four blocks to the north to cross at Fifty-ninth-street, and three blocks to the south at Forty-second-street to get past the depot. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the TIMES reporter began to take observations of incidents on the ground. Between that hour and 6 o'clock about 150 persons crossed the street. A number of them were assisted by the railroad men, but the majority reached their objective points without assistance. About one-third of the number crossed with comparative ease and but little danger, but the remainder barely escaped being run over, and would have been in many instances but for the men looking out for them. One-half of the number were women or children, many of them carrying baskets and bundles. At Fifty-ninth-street, the crossing is still open, though posts for chains are lying on the sidewalk, ready to be put put into the ground. It is understood that the depot-master, MUFORD, intends to have these safeguards, such as they are, put up at every crossing as far as the Harlem Tunnel. At the Fifty-ninth-street crossing, an old lady asked, at the switchman's shanty on the corner, if there was any danger. She was told that it was safe to cross, and the poor old lady started across the street at a run that would have done credit to the agility of a younger person. In fact, while the reporter stood at this crossing, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., everybody who crossed ran as fast as their legs would carry them. As the 5:50 P. M. Harlem passenger-train came thundering along from the depot at a speed of ten miles an hour, an express-wagon attempted to cross. The wagon was stopped in time by the driver who reined up his frightened horses with difficulty. When the train had stopped, he again attempted to cross, when he made a most narrow escape from a train that was being switched on to another track. A number of similar incidents happened while the reporter was looking on, but enough has been given for illustration. At Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, the tracks are not so numerous, yet there is great danger, and travel is seriously impeded by trains coming and going, and freight-cars left to block up the road for hours. At these crossings people who go between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the evening have to crawl under and over the freight-cars that block up the avenue. At Fifty-ninth street, when the 6:50 Harlem passenger-train was going out, one of the horse-cars of the Belt line attempted to cross the track. It was forced back by the men stationed at the crossing. When the train had passed the horse-car again attempted to cross, and had almost got on the hill when a freight-train came along, and the horse-car very narrowly escaped collision. Had it got on the hill and the horses baulked, there would have been a repetition of the Jersey City accident.

The managers of the road declare that it is their purpose, and always has been, to provide for the safety of human life, and they promise that full provision shall be made as speedily as possible. The force of watchmen is to be increased, chains put up, bridges built and all other necessary precautions adopted. Besides, orders will be given to night engineers not to make more noise in ringing bells, &c., than may be necessary.

## STEAM ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE.

### A Great and Growing Nuisance—Complete Ruin of the Avenue and Adjacent Property—Obstruction to Travel, and Danger to Life and Limb—The Only Remedy.

North of Forty-second-street the sole monarch of the Fourth-avenue and all that region is the locomotive. It is only by sufferance that man or beast dare cross his path. For years he has held undisputed sway, and every other interest, public or private, has gradually given way. Formerly, while this part of the island was a wilderness, the few trains then running were in nobody's way, and nobody in their's. Now, the tide of population is surging northward, and crowding into the sections east of the Central Park. Every 200 feet the railroad is crossed—on the same level—by a street, with its tide of vehicles and pedestrians, for, though living on the avenue itself is an impossibility, these cross-streets are rapidly filling up with solid rows of houses. And now, just as this great nuisance is almost unbearable, as the heavy travel of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad is turned into the avenue, augmenting the evil to a fearful extent, and putting the unfortunate dwellers in that section to their wits' ends to know what the end of it all is to be.

What then, is to be the fate of Fourth-avenue, crowded with tracks and swift trains, day and night, with all their noise, smoke and dust, to say nothing of the frightful risk of human life? Dwellings and retail-stores are out of the question. Warehouses are not needed just there, and if they were it is doubtful whether it would be safe for carts to approach them. Even tenement-houses will not locate there on account of the danger to children from the passing trains.

Some of the large land-holders have tried to solve the difficulty by turning the lots round and facing them on the cross-streets, but this is only a partial remedy, and can only be done by combined action, which it is difficult to effect. It is safe to say that the ruin of the avenue is complete, and that the cross-streets for a block each way will suffer almost as much, especially those east of the railroad, for the difficulty and danger of crossing the tracks will prevent first-class residents from settling there. The result will be that about five thousand lots, which might be and ought to be the choicest situations in the neighborhood of the Central Park, will be rendered comparatively worthless as long as the railroad runs upon the surface of the street.

So much for the damage to real estate. But the railroads themselves suffer, and will suffer more and more, so long as the present policy is adhered to.

It is not many years since the passenger-cars ran down to Centre-street. This getting to be dangerous and expensive, they at last had to be stopped at Twenty-seventh-street, where the locomotives were still allowed to put up. A few years more, and steam was forbidden south of Forty-second-street, and now cars and all stop there. The history of the Hudson River Road is similar, and though locomotives still run to Thirtieth-street, it is at a very low rate of speed below Fifty-second-street. And people are already asking, as they admire the grand architecture and splendid appointments of the Forty-second-street Depot, how long it will be before this position must be also abandoned, and the railroads driven off the island altogether, to some final stand-point beyond the Harlem River.

The prospect is not pleasant for the traveling public, or for the interests of the City. It is not pleasant for business men residing in Westchester County and beyond. It is not pleasant for people who own property along the railroad, and who have to await a distant result. It is not pleasant for the railroad companies themselves. And, what is worse, time is passing, the City keeps growing and the problem becomes more and more serious every day for all parties concerned. What are we going to do about it? People complain loudly of the increasing danger and annoyance. Suggestions of all sorts are made; some want the tracks fenced in with gates at each cross-street; some think the road should be elevated or depressed, and others that the trains should be limited to seven miles an hour south of the Harlem tunnel. It must be plain to any one who looks at all into the future that all such expedients are utterly inadequate and absurd. You might as well try to dispose of the garbage of the City by sprinkling cologne-water on it. Nothing will answer short of the complete removal of the nuisance. The tracks must be so placed that the trains must be forever out of sight and hearing, and the streets restored to their normal condition. This can be done in such a way that the City, the railroad companies and the property-owners may all reap a large and permanent benefit.

From the Forty-second-street Depot to the Harlem cut and tunnel is less than two miles. An underground road should be constructed for this distance similar to that beneath Park-avenue. This, in connection with the present viaduct north of the tunnel, would give safe and rapid transit from the depot to Harlem, and dispose of the difficulty for many years to come, if not permanently. The grades would be thoroughly practicable, if not actually easier, than those now upon the surface. The great width of the avenue (140 feet) would not only give room for temporary tracks while the tunnel was being constructed, but would also admit of a continuation of those little gardens along the centre of the street, which have made Park-avenue one of the choicest and most desirable streets for private residences in the City. The floor of the depot might require to be lowered a few feet, but this would not be expensive, and would add to the effect of the interior. The results would be that the City would be rid of a dangerous and terrible nuisance, the railroads would have a permanent access to their new depot, and, lastly, the increased valuation of the adjacent real estate would far exceed the whole cost of the improvement. It is estimated that three millions of dollars would build this underground road. But upon whom ought this expense to be charged?

It must be borne in mind that the Harlem Railroad Company have a thirty years' lease of the Fourth-avenue "for railroad purposes," granted by the City, and which still has about eighteen years to run. It is not to be expected that the railroad will surrender any portion of this privilege. The City, therefore, owes it to itself and to its citizens to cancel the remainder of this unfortunate lease on the best terms that can be arranged. The case is analogous to opening or widening a street.

The benefits resulting from the Broadway widening will be trivial, compared with the effect of sinking the Harlem Railroad, whether we consider the adjacent property merely, or the City at large. And there is no question but that such an assessment, properly adjusted, upon the Fourth-avenue region would be cheerfully paid, in view of the great advantage to the development of all that section. The recent action of the Board of Health will, it is hoped, call public attention strongly to this matter. The fact that seven lives have been sacrificed in twelve days to the Juggernaut locomotive cannot pass unnoticed. Something must be done, and done at once, and if the railroad companies cannot legally be compelled to do it, the City must.

## THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You have earned the gratitude of all the inhabitants of the Nineteenth Ward by attacking that death-dealing institution, the Fourth-avenue Steam Railroad. There is no single thing on New-York Island so dangerous to the community and prejudicial to its interests as this Valley of the Shadow of Death, which cuts the City in two its entire length, and stretches, unpaved, ungraded, and is given over to the hundreds of locomotives that continually dash up and down, through the richest district of New-York. Not only are lives continually endangered, but a broad belt on either side, from Fourth to Madison-avenue on the west, and to Lexington-avenue on the east, comprising some of the most desirable residence property in the City, is depreciated in value, and rendered almost uninhabitable by the smoke, dust, and unearthly noise of this public nuisance. On a long, narrow island like ours, the longitudinal avenues of travel are of priceless value. Fourth-avenue—which is the central thoroughfare, and the widest avenue in the City, being 140 feet wide, while none of the others exceed 100, and many 75—is a ready-made boulevard, extending from the heart of the City far into Westchester, with transcendant capabilities either for a business or residence street. Nothing is wanted to secure this result but to sink the railroad tracks and arch them over precisely as is done in Park-avenue. The increased value of the surrounding property would pay for this improvement a thousand times over, and the public safety be secured beyond peradventure. This is the only effectual remedy for the present danger. The late accident at Jersey City, when a horse-car and its passengers were run down by a locomotive through the carelessness of a gate-keeper, shows how delusive the protection of gates at the street crossing would be. And to bridge the avenue at a single point would do little for the public convenience. The Loew Bridge at Fulton-street proved how little the people were inclined to go out of their way, and climb and descend long flights of steps, and how much more ready they were to risk the dangers of a surface-crossing than to incommode themselves by using the elevated bridge. The sinking of the tracks is the only thing, we repeat, and Mr. VANDERBILT should be wise enough to see this, and make this concession at once to the public that has so generously given him the monopoly of the finest street in the City. Fourth-avenue is already tunneled the greater part of the way to Harlem; but the part that is left on the surface is precisely the most populous and therefore the most dangerous part of the route. Mr. VANDERBILT is himself an extensive property-owner on Fourth-avenue, and the increased value of his property would go far toward paying the cost of the improvement. There can be no difficulties in the way which the marvelous skill of our engineers cannot conquer; and when once the tracks are sunk, public safety will be secured, murmurings will cease, the great Central Depot will be regarded as a blessing instead of a curse, and a magnificent thoroughfare will be added to our scant available highways. At present, communication is almost cut off between the east and west sides of the island, the carriages, horse-cars and pedestrians that must cross do it at imminent danger, and the richest Ward in the City is forced to endure the presence of a momentary and deadly danger in its midst, and to have a *Westfield* parallel continually before its eyes. If Mr. VANDERBILT, who is supposed to control the matter, will not listen to reason, there ought to be some power among us strong enough to make him do so; and as the best available power, we appeal to you, as a leader of Municipal reform, to continue the work you have so righteously begun, until the present unsightly and perilous Fourth-avenue shall be transformed into a safe and pleasant promenade for your grateful readers.

NINETEENTH WARD TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your articles upon the "Grand Central Depot" are awakening the community to a realization of the usurpations of the great monopoly, and it will only be by repeated agitation of the question, and by constantly keeping the matter before the people, that they will "awake from their slumbers" and assert their rights. What the people ask and demand are not gates or signal men to warn off or to keep them away from danger—they are all aware of the danger to life which exists in attempting to cross "Death-avenue"—but they demand free, uninterrupted, safe transit over and across the public streets, streets which belong to the public, and not to the railroad companies. This demand must be satisfied. If gates were put up, the people living on the east side of the City would be entirely cut off from the west side, as the trains are constantly passing up and down the tracks. This would just suit the companies, as they would then be in undisputed sway over territory which they have usurped without "color of law."

The companies should be compelled to sink their tracks, or build bridges so that people can at any hour, day or night, pass over without delay and in perfect safety. As it is now, a person living in Forty-sixth-street, and wishing to go to Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, has to go to Forty-second or Forty-ninth-street, making a detour of a half mile because this monopoly has made it unsafe to cross at any other point.

By agitating this subject you will confer a great favor upon all living in the neighborhood of the "Grand Central Depot." J. M.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, "Fair Play," by suggesting the propriety of the Harlem Railroad Company placing a bridge at Forty-sixth-street, only partially meets the case. This bridge would have to be closed on each side, as all day and far into the night the engines are puffing and blowing, frightening horses and pedestrians, and it would be as bad with an ordinary bridge without closed sides. I think the suggestion of depressing the tracks a good one, and in the meantime a roadway under the track at Fifty-seventh-street would be a great accomodation to east-side residents, especially those who drive daily to the Park. The track at Fifty-seventh-street is above the grade of the street, and a tunnel could easily be excavated, and then have the track fenced in, in order not to have horses frightened by the trains. Any person standing within ten blocks of the depot can see the great necessity of something being done at once for personal safety.

J. L. R., JR.,
No. 225 East Fiftieth-street.

### The Hudson River Railroad.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your remarks on the "Grand Central Depot" have been read with much attention, and, as you were so successful in fighting the Ring, there is a widely-expressed hope that you will turn your batteries against the abuses of the Hudson River Railroad. Permit me to enumerate some of them. The cars are dark, dirty, and plentifully spattered with candle-grease, while the feet become chilled on the damp floors, as there are neither mats nor foot-rests, excepting an occasional bar which the toes can scarcely reach.

The way-side depots are miserable shanties, whose interiors and surroundings are devoid of comfort, and the attitude of the conductors and brakemen is in keeping, for with a few notable exceptions, they are gruff or impudent, taking every opportunity to air their insolence, perhaps copying their masters, who are reported to have said that they made a d—d sight more money out of their four-legged hogs than they could from their two-legged ones; and yet the commutation is nearly double that of other roads leading from the City.

These abuses have long been borne by the patient public, because the road gave us promptness and speed; but now these are gone. For example, formerly one could take the Eighth-avenue cars near the Astor House at 4½ P. M., catch the 5 o'clock train, and reach Yonkers at 5:33; now, by the Fourth-avenue route, you arrive only in time for the 5½ train, and do not reach Yonkers till about 6½ P. M., practically removing this and other towns to nearly double their former distance.

Following the same idea of consolidation, (though Yonkers is sufficiently large for three stopping places,) they are about discontinuing the "Glenwood" Depot, although the land was given and dwellings erected near with the understanding it should remain, thus concentrating the travel at one point to the great inconvenience of nearly all.

Since the opening of the new depot—which is large, but very inconveniently arranged—it is said the President of the road has received many remonstrances. If he is wise he will heed them, and remember that his interests and those of his customers are mutual. YONKERS.

### The Hudson River Railroad Abuses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As a commuter for thirteen years between Yonkers and New-York on the Hudson River Railroad, I thank you heartily for the articles which have appeared in your recent issues with regard to the abuses of this gigantic monopoly. I will not occupy your valuable space by recounting them here—they are, unfortunately, too well known to the whole traveling community. The TIMES is the right paper in the right place in all works of reform. Let me urge you not to relax your efforts in this direction, and I am sure you will be as successful as you have been in breaking up the infamous "Ring." The voice of the people is more potent than any ring or monopoly. This is beginning to be understood at last. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

### Real Estate Injured.

The effect upon real estate in the vicinity of the new depot has, to a great extent, been very disastrous. On Forty-second-street the value of property has been to some extent enhanced, but only for special uses, such as hotels, lodging-houses and restaurants. But property for blocks above the depot, along the line of the road, and on the cross-streets for 100 feet each side or more, is rapidly depreciating in value. Persons in search of residence decline to purchase in a section of the City where, if they have business across town, it is at the risk of their lives that a safe passage is made across the net-work of rails already laid down. Others complain of the constant noise and confusion incident to the arrival or departure of some 200 trains per day, while still others find fault with the smoke and cinders and the liability of having their homes fired from the sparks of the engine. Property-owners speak in the most severe terms of all these nuisances, and vainly seek for a remedy of the evils, while at the same time they censure the authorities for having allowed the Railroad Company to establish a depot on the present site, a location which is in one of the most growing sections of the City, and one which, with years, the evils complained of can only grow worse instead of better.

# MUNICIPAL REFORM.

## The Young Men Rejoicing Over the Recent Victory.

### Stirring Resolutions—What Remains to be Done—Speeches by Judge Barrett, Wm. M. Evarts and Samuel J. Tilden.

A mass-meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association was held last evening at Steinway Hall, Judge GEO. C. BARRETT presiding. The attendance was very large, highly respectable, and thoroughly earnest in the purpose for which the meeting was convened.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE BARRETT.

The President, in stating the object of the meeting, said:

GENTLEMEN: These are days of jubilee; but we are not met here to-night solely for the purpose of rejoicing over the great results of the last election, but for the purpose of reflecting over the future. My idea of jubilee is new work and hard work, and plenty of it. We must not lie down in old-fashioned apathy because we have gained one battle. We have now to do the great work of reaping the fruits of our victory. [Cheers.] And that work is harder than the work of gaining a victory, because it is a work of temperance, moderation and thought. We have not got square Republican institutions in the City of New-York. We have got an autocracy. I told a friend of mine in London that if we could only manage to get the fair idea of democracy carried out, we would show the world that the monstrosities to which our enemies referred were not the result of republicanism, but were the result of the opposite of it. We have had for years a centralized Government. The people have had no voice in the matter. The Democrats were in power, and made things worse. Neither Democrats nor Republicans would trust the people; but the people have proved, if they have ever proved anything at all, by the late election that they are the party to be trusted. [Cheers.] Now trust them. Let the Government at Albany give a charter based upon the great democratic and fundamental idea of republican institutions. Let us have local self-government in New-York. The people have never been found wanting. It may be said, if we trust the people they will give us bad men for our representatives. Try them: they are prepared to bear the consequences. Judge BARRETT concluded by calling attention to the good work performed by the Association, and urged them to continue their work of usefulness.

The Secretary read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, This Association was called into being by the crisis in the municipal affairs of the City of New-York, which had overthrown the confidence of all classes of men in the chief rulers of this City; and

*Whereas*, The events which immediately preceded, and which culminated in the election of Tuesday, 7th of November, have in every way given proof of the controlling necessity for the formation of this Association, and have vindicated and established the truth and justice of the principles upon which its action has been based, and by which it has been guided; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we point with pride and satisfaction to the part this Association has taken in the recent election. The attention of all men has been aroused to a more earnest discharge of their civil duties. Fraud at the ballot-box and cheating in the count of votes have been in a great degree suppressed, and we believe that the partial overthrow of the men who for so long have robbed the public treasury, have defrauded and dishonored the offices of public trust which they have held has been in some measure due to our efforts in that behalf.

*Resolved*, That while we fully realize and appreciate the magnitude of the public disaster which the thefts and spoliations of these men have brought upon this City, we do not regard the whole cure for these evils to be in their expulsion from office and in the election of better candidates. The chief danger to the State lies in the low tone of public morality which pervades all circles of political action throughout this land. Its salvation is to be found in the establishment of a higher and purer standard of public morals. We denounce dishonesty in the discharge of the duties of public office as a crime equal to treason against our country, and its perpetrators are utterly unworthy the name of American citizens.

*Resolved*, That we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, the uncompromising enemies of fraud and corruption everywhere, and we mean to overthrow them. We commend to the watchful vigilance of this Association the legislation applicable to this City in the approaching session. We demand the nomination and election of a citizen of high standing and unimpeachable character to the office of Chief Executive of this City. We demand the selection of honest and competent men to the heads of all departments. We demand immediate and full publicity in all matters pertaining to the City finances, whether relating to the receipts or expenditures of public moneys. We demand the abolition of all sinecures and the suppression of all plurality of offices. One office is sufficient for one man. We demand a prudent and economical administration everywhere. We demand the signal and prompt collection of all taxes, whether for real or personal property, and the immediate cessation of all acts of favoritism, by which the friends and supporters of men in power are enabled, by fraudulent undervaluation of their estate, to escape their just share of the public burdens. To all these and kindred matters of municipal reform, we pledge ourselves to give our constant and untiring attention.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association and of all who hold the honor of our City's reputation dear, are due to the men who responded so nobly to the calls made on them during the recent contest in this City. With their help this glorious fight has been fought and won; with their help our City's honor has been vindicated; with their help the waning faith of many of us in the safety of popular elections has been strengthened and restored, and it has been proven that when the issue is fairly made between truth and falsehood, between honor and fraud, that the heart and the voice and the vote of the people are always right.

*Resolved*, That in view of the remarkable results of earnest co-operation, even during a few days, on the part of a few young men, this Association feels encouraged to continue its existence, to increase its numbers and to elaborate some uniform plan of action, confident that on the occasion of all future elections it will be able to confine fraudulent voting and false counting to comparatively narrow limits.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Association regard the sacrifices of time and convenience, of comfort and personal interest, made by them during the recent movement as of trifling consequence when compared with the importance of the object gained, and that each and all of them stand ready shoulder to shoulder to defend in time to come the advantage they have gained.

The Secretary read a report of the work of the Association since its inception, highly gratifying, not only to its promoters but the entire City.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon WM. M. EVARTS was then introduced:

Mr. PRESIDENT: This is a meeting of congratulation, and rightly so. If it is permitted to a city to be joyful through all its streets and all its homes when it has escaped a pestilence, then we may be permitted to be joyful in the City of New-York, since the last election. [Applause.] If it is to be permitted to a city to rejoice on its deliverance from famine when that terror has passed away, and it is again supplied with wholesome food, we have a right to be joyful since the last election. And if it is permitted to a city to illuminate itself, and fill its streets with shouts when war has yielded to the proclamation of peace, then we in this City of New-York have a right to be joyful since the last election. We have escaped a pestilence that was destroying all the manhood of our people. We are saved from the famine of good purposes and good thoughts and hopes of good possibilities for the future that would have made this City uninhabitable throughout all time. We are saved from that last resort, which, sure as there is a just God in heaven, would have come—that would have given us the victory which our honest and peaceful efforts have gained. [Applause.] When, therefore, Mr. President, this Association asked me to come to-night to take part in this congratulatory meeting of the young men, I felt a pride and a pleasure in being present to present, as one of the citizens of New-York, my thanks to this Association for the manly, practical, valuable, successful efforts that they made in American interest and for the freedom of the City of New-York. [Applause.] But we are not, after all, wholly met for congratulation, unless we find in these congratulations an inspiration to new energies and to new efforts. Nor do we care much for the successes of the past, unless they have given us an experience that is to give us a new wisdom, a new virtue for the future. And such I understand to be the attitude of these young men—combined, not to promote the success of any one party, not to promote the success of any candidates now or in the future, but to promote the success of all politics, of all parties, and all candidates worthy of the name. What are the avowed objects of this Association? They are to arouse the citizens of New-York to their responsibilities in public affairs and to discharge thoroughly their civic duties. They are to see that the suffrage is pure and inviolable. They are to see that honest and capable men are promoted in the public service. Well, it was high time that somebody gave attention to these subjects. I venture to say that your experience of the course of politics in this City for the last ten years has shown you that nobody cared for any of these subjects, but all the activities in politics tended to strive against them. To discourage, to dishearten, to intimidate, to deter in the discharge of their duties all citizens, was the object as it was the foundation of the success of the infamous Ring government, which lately ruled our City. [Applause.] To see to it that the ballot should not by any possibility be pure, and that it should be constantly violated, was the scheme and the purpose of all the politics of this City for the last ten years. To see to it that no capable and no honest candidate of any party was permitted in this City was the object and the successful result of the politics conducted here. Now, it was necessary to apply moral medicine to this mortifying disease. And this Young Men's, and other organizations, have set themselves, in fact, united their energies, applied new intelligence to politics—not as affecting the political interests of either party, but as determining the question whether we were a great free people worthy of the free institutions which we enjoy, and capable of conducting them or not. It is now thirty-one years since I first attained the right to vote and exercised it then at the City of New-York, and at every election since. No discouragement, no fear that my vote would not be recorded for the candidate I desired to see elected, induced me to abstain from voting. Hundreds of thousands of intelligent citizens have been driven from the poll by the moral conviction that they were overwhelmed by the tyrannical usurpation of the ballot. Instead of resisting, instead of resolving measures to defeat these calamitous inroads upon our institutions, every year new and larger bodies of men abstained from participating in politics, and at last these usurpers of our liberties had become entirely secure in power, and entirely contemptuous of this people over whom they presided. They were secure in the cohesion of plunder, and the thick-headed, negligent, poor-souled policy of ours. The speaker narrated the fable of the release of the captive pigeons, which he compared with the united effort of the people for the complete overthrow of the Tammany tyrants and robbers. Referring to the duty of voting, he continued: The Athenians said that any citizen who did not take an interest in public affairs, so far from being properly described as a man who minded his own business, that he was a man unfit for any business at all. The election day is the greatest day of the entire year, and in its observance all other duties and considerations should be laid aside. Speaking of the corrupting power of Tammany, he said: What is more important than the Press? It collects facts for the people to form their opinions upon and then to collect and indorse the public opinions developed. Have you any idea of the list of payments made to the Press by Tammany Hall during the last ten years. Millions have been distributed to the Press, and that is why there was so little energy displayed by it, with a single exception, in the recent disclosure of fraud. Look at the Bar, and see how, by references and great counsel fees, its power was enfeebled and subdued. They were silenced by intimidation or bought by favor. But now this vicious power was broken; its leaders will be punished, [applause,] and within a brief time, and with more severity than the principals, the robbers and their subordinates, expect. To retrieve their former prestige is impossible, for a people aroused to a knowledge of danger, will not quickly recur to it. Mr. EVARTS concluded an eloquent oration by asserting that the safety of the national institutions rested in a just ballot; that retribution for wrong was swift and severe; that the moral sentiment of the community was at last aroused to a participation in political life, and, with the blessing of God under this sentiment, this long-misgoverned City would be ruled in honor and justice. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was then introduced and said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I thought myself quite safe in getting in the rear of my friend, Mr. EVARTS, having been so often exposed to his fire. [Laughter.] I have now little to say, because what I might have said he has already told you. I came here to-night more for the purpose of manifesting by my presence the sympathy I feel with this Association and with that great, high and noble cause which it is instituted to uphold. [Cheers.] Whoever will meditate upon the condition of our country at the present time, and particularly upon the condition of this great City, which is a country in itself, almost as large in population as Massachusetts, and larger in population than many of the States, containing within it all the elements of life, of activity, and of influence greater than are to be found anywhere else upon this continent—I say whoever will meditate upon the condition of things here must be struck with the grave and alarming fact that the Government was ceasing to answer its ends. And when we think of what the causes of that condition of things are, we find that they are to be found in the gradual decay of public spirit and in the growing inattention of the people to the concerns of their Government. In the early days of the Republic, when the patriotism of the country was stimulated by a sense of danger, when there were free institutions to be founded and established on this continent, the whole mind of the people was devoted to political duty. For twenty-five years the people labored to lay the foundations of our freedom in the Constitution of the Union; but when the danger disappeared they paid less attention to the consideration of the public interest; and at last in this great metropolis there grew up a condition of things in which society was chiefly made up, on the one hand, of men who were too rich to perform the duty of citizens, and of men, on the other hand, too poor to perform their duties fearlessly. Everybody was in such haste to compete for the good things of life that the duties connected with the administration of civil government ceased to occupy the public attention, and at length the concerns of civil government were turned over to a professional class who made politics a business for their own personal advantage and profit. Now, gentlemen, in a Government like ours no man has any right to claim that he discharges the duties of a citizen unless he gives attention to the concerns of civil government; [cheers] unless he is in practice that human being that it has latterly become fashionable to look down upon in your saloons and in what is called polished society—a politician. Now I had occasion to say recently, and I now repeat, that the man who in our country is no politician, is unfit to be a citizen. [Cheers.] What do I mean by a politician? Not a man who pursues office, not a man who seeks personal profit, but a man who fulfills that obligation which is incumbent upon all of us in a republic, namely, to give an earnest, careful, and habitual attention to the conduct of Government. The Government of the people of England has been called a Parliamentary Government. It was by the competition of rival parties in Parliament that whatever there is of liberty in the land of our ancestors has been preserved. It is by the competition of parties in a popular Government like ours that the affairs of society are to be carried on. Therefore honest men should be politicians, otherwise the affairs of Government would be left in the hands of bad men of all parties; and that is precisely the evil that has existed in this City for the last sixteen years. It made no difference what bucket went down, because a fuller bucket came up. In every change and in every vicissitude of party, the same class of men remained in power and divided the spoils. The Republicans at Albany were just as dishonest as the Democrats in the City of New-York. Under such a condition of things as has existed here, no Government can get on and no community can long remain prosperous. New-York must have a better Government. The expression to which I gave utterance on a former occasion, which amounted to a pledge not to stop the work which I have begun, I do not recoil from. I stand ready to redeem that pledge, and I trust I shall redeem it fully. [Cheers.]

The resolutions were passed and the meeting adjourned.

## THE COAL-MINING REGION.

### Hyde Park Still Above Ground, But Gradually Subsiding—Atrocious Murder—Sale of Coal Lands.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 17.—The excitement in Hyde Park has partially subsided. Crowds of people have been flocking to the locality during the day, minutely examining every crevice in the earth. The ground has settled about one foot more since last night, and still continues to sink. There is, however, no apprehension of further damage to property. Gangs of workmen are making the streets passable for horses and vehicles. The ground within the limits of the "cave in" continues to settle. The breaks in the surface are widening, and the crack in the walls of the buildings is increasing.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Within ten feet of the largest fissure a deliberate murder was committed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. JOHN EVANS, an old Welshman, plunged a large dirk-knife into the throat of BENJAMIN HUGHES, a young Welshman, who resides in Wilkesbarre. The deed was committed in the Mechanics' Saloon, a notoriously low haunt on Main-street. HUGHES immediately after being stabbed ran toward Dr. J. W. GIBBS' office, but fell exhausted to the pavement before reaching the office. He is still alive, but cannot survive beyond midnight. Officer ROESLER arrested the murderer.

### A Strike Among the Wilkesbarre Miners—Petty Vengeance of an Unsuccessful Politician.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 17.—The Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company's men are on a strike for non-payment of wages. It was agreed at the resumption that the men should be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month, but during the election month payment was delayed until the 21st, and now they insist on the basis being complied with. This looks like the commencement of a series of petty annoyances, designed as retaliation for not voting for PARRISH, the President of the Company, who was defeated for the State Senate at the late election. It is hoped that this will not be the case, as a serious depression prevails in business, and this may prove the feather that will break the backs of many of our merchants.

## THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

### The Vote of New-York State by Counties for Secretary of State at the Election Nov. 7.

In the following table we give the official vote for Secretary of State at the recent election in the several counties of New-York, so far as the same has yet reached us, with the full vote of the State for Governor at the election in November, 1870:

| | 1871 | | 1870 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Scribner. | Willers. | Woodford. | Hoffman. |
| Albany | 12504 | 13759 | 11779 | 13349 |
| Allegany | 5282 | 3154 | 5318 | 2747 |
| Broome | 4582 | 3440 | 5104 | 3698 |
| Cattaraugus | 4675 | 3154 | 5109 | 3742 |
| Cayuga | 6926 | 4266 | 7120 | 4911 |
| Chautauqua | 6415 | 3247 | 7770 | 4254 |
| Chemung | 3602 | 3918 | 3502 | 4082 |
| Chenango | 5557 | 3943 | 5456 | 4062 |
| Clinton | 3798 | 3653 | 3791 | 4420 |
| Columbia | 5269 | 5317 | 5415 | 5668 |
| Cortland | 3170 | 1657 | 3626 | 2212 |
| Delaware | .... | .... | 5353 | 4447 |
| Dutchess | 7188 | 4726 | 8442 | 6712 |
| Erie | .... | .... | 13937 | 15371 |
| Essex | 2876 | 1743 | 3185 | 2414 |
| Franklin | 2776 | 1840 | 2978 | 2243 |
| Fulton & Ham. | 3442 | 3514 | 3279 | 3259 |
| Genesee | 3384 | 2151 | 3701 | 2548 |
| Greene | .... | .... | 3102 | 3759 |
| Herkimer | 4896 | 3730 | 4971 | 4073 |
| Jefferson | 7442 | 5435 | 7211 | 5704 |
| Kings | .... | .... | 23459 | 36328 |
| Lewis | 3017 | 2691 | 3036 | 2893 |
| Livingston | 4299 | 3489 | 4296 | 3283 |
| Madison | 5190 | 3275 | 5545 | 3811 |
| Monroe | 9804 | 9107 | 9995 | 9168 |
| Montgomery | 3832 | 3563 | 3932 | 4215 |
| New-York | .... | .... | 34391 | 86668 |
| Niagara | .... | .... | 4791 | 4322 |
| Oneida | 11590 | 9820 | 12149 | 10819 |
| Onondaga | 9388 | 7154 | 11248 | 8639 |
| Ontario | 4739 | 3526 | 5064 | 4217 |
| Orange | 7852 | 6090 | 7870 | 7490 |
| Orleans | 3477 | 2247 | 3607 | 2380 |
| Oswego | 7931 | 5731 | 8079 | 6028 |
| Otsego | .... | .... | 5924 | 5848 |
| Putnam | .... | .... | 1236 | 1487 |
| Queens | 4602 | 5213 | 4403 | 6605 |
| Rensselaer | 9643 | 9836 | 9330 | 11165 |
| Richmond | .... | .... | 1923 | 2799 |
| Rockland | 1889 | 2164 | 1497 | 2189 |
| St. Lawrence | 8814 | 2876 | 10000 | 3518 |
| Saratoga | 6300 | 4192 | 6094 | 5188 |
| Schenectady | 2456 | 2241 | 2342 | 2444 |
| Schoharie | 2939 | 4101 | 2906 | 4530 |
| Schuyler | 2325 | 2000 | 2505 | 2118 |
| Seneca | 2492 | 3269 | 2616 | 3145 |
| Steuben | 7525 | 6396 | 7290 | 6523 |
| Suffolk | 3830 | 2858 | 4234 | 4066 |
| Sullivan | 2565 | 3018 | 3084 | 3522 |
| Tioga | 3810 | 2698 | 3878 | 3125 |
| Tompkins | 3562 | 2278 | 3965 | 3002 |
| Ulster | 7907 | 7517 | 7426 | 8581 |
| Warren | 2473 | 2079 | 2490 | 2424 |
| Washington | 5998 | 3637 | 5768 | 4249 |
| Wayne | 5331 | 3860 | 5442 | 4243 |
| Westchester | 10797 | 8646 | 8041 | 10381 |
| Wyoming | 3444 | 1961 | 3584 | 2400 |
| Yates | .... | .... | 2747 | 1865 |
| Total | | | 366436 | 399532 |
| | | | | 366436 |
| Democratic majority, 1870 | | | | 33096 |

We have in the above table official returns of the vote for Secretary of State at the late election from fifty of the sixty counties in the State. These returns foot up as follows: For SCRIBNER, Republican, 263,605; WILLERS, Democrat, 210,180. The *same* counties gave for Governor last year: WOODFORD, Republican, 269,573; HOFFMAN, Democrat, 236,638. There has been, therefore, a falling off this year in these fifty counties of 5,968 in the Republican vote, and of 26,458 in the Democratic vote; total decrease, 32,426.

### Meeting of the Board of Canvassers Yesterday—The Committee on Protests Hear Two Cases—Additional Returns.

The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Committee on Protests said they were ready to hear the case of KILLIAN *vs.* FREAR, both gentlemen being candidates for the office of Assemblyman in the Fifteenth District. Mr. KILLIAN was represented by Messrs. LAPAUGH & JELIFFE, and Mr. FREAR by Mr. WATERBURY. Mr. KILLIAN's representatives stated that he was a candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District; that ALEXANDER FREAR was also a candidate in said district for said office; that in the First Election District of the Twentieth Ward, the total number of persons registered was 367; that the poll clerks on the evening of election announced the total number of votes to be 480, and that the canvassers announced the votes cast for Assemblyman as follows: ALEXANDER FREAR, 178; FREDERICK KILIAN, 78; SETH M. HARRIS, 57; PATRICK LOGAN, 167; that in the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward, a person who was "neither an inspector nor a poll clerk" took part in canvassing the ballots cast for member of Assembly, and was permitted to do so by the inspectors; that in the Fifth Election District of said Ward, another person, who was neither an inspector nor canvasser, took part in canvassing the votes; that in the Eighth Election District of said Ward this was repeated, and that in the Eighteenth Election District the same was also the case. They therefore claim that Mr. KILLIAN is entitled to be declared elected. Affidavits in support of their declarations were also submitted from PHILIP LOEWENTHAL swore that he was a poll clerk in the First Election District of the Twentieth Ward; that the whole number of votes cast did not exceed 370; whole number of votes cast for member of Assembly did not exceed 350; no proclamation was made of the votes not canvassed, nor the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballot.

FREDRICK RAY swore that he was a challenger and watcher in the Eighth District of the same Ward; deponent, who was not an inspector of election or poll clerk, received from the voters in said district, and deposited in the ballot-boxes in said district, ballots for Assembly and other officers; deponent was permitted to do so by the inspectors; further, a part of the time allowed for receiving and depositing ballots, only one of the inspectors was present.

Mr. WATERBURY said that unless it could be shown that the returns were fraudulent and did not represent the vote cast on election day, then the canvassers could not go behind them, their duty being simply to canvass and compare the returns sent to them. As to any irregularities committed at the polling places, with that they had nothing to do. The Court of Appeals, in the case of The People *vs.* COOK and The People *vs.* MENCKE, had decided this question, and it was the duty of the Board of Canvassers simply to look to the returns sent to them.

The Committee here decided to postpone the further hearing of this case until 10 o'clock this morning.

The case of HENRY WISSER against ISAAC ROBINSON, candidates for the office of Assistant Alderman in the Fifth District, was next called.

Mr. MITCHELL appeared for Mr. WISSER. He said that the law provides that any candidate for office may designate persons to watch the reception of votes and the canvassing thereof.

The Chairman of the Committee said they would not hear witnesses, but would receive affidavits.

Mr. ROBINSON said he could only call the inspectors and policemen present on the night the vote was canvassed. He had no other witnesses. He relied on the same points as those given by Mr. WATERBURY in the case of KILLIAN *vs.* FREAR. The returns were correct, and the Committee could not go behind them.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to 11 A. M. today.

The following is the result of yesterday's canvass:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Fifth District—Benedict, 15,172; Norton, 10,370.

Seventh District—O'Brien, 20,300; Bradley, 6,956; Pullman, 1,981.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Fifth District—Paige, 2,778; Johnston, 2,447; Winterbottom, 1,443.

Seventh District—Twombly, 3,919; Riley, 1,009; Blunt, 176.

Eleventh District—Hawkins, 4,441; Pitman, 1,433; Spalding, 1,100.

Sixteenth District—Haughton, 4,865; Irving, 2,187; Funk, 461.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Secretary of State—Willers, 89,314; Scribner, 54,632.

Supreme Court—Barrett, 88,280; Ledwith, 46,156.

Superior Court—Curtis, 79,328; Jones, 56,494.

Superior Court—Sedgwick, 80,632; Spencer, 56,742.

Marine Court—Spaulding, 78,676; Alker, 57,221.

Common Pleas—Daly, 134,066.

Register—Sigel, 81,752; Shandley, 55,427.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## The New German Emperor's Effigy and the New Coinage.

## Russianizing the Germans in the Baltic Provinces.

## Bohemia Resists the Persuasions of an Imperial Envoy.

## Count Beust and the Austrian Mission to London.

## The Dutch Embassy at the Vatican to be Withdrawn.

## A Wrecked Crew Blown Across Lake Erie in an Open Boat.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

### The New Emperor Snubbed by the Reichstag—Disloyal Clergymen—Russia's Baltic Provinces.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The German Reichstag is still engaged in the consideration of the Coinage bill. A vote was taken today upon a proposition to place the effigy of the Emperor WILLIAM upon all the new coins, instead of those of the Princes of the respective countries comprised in the Empire, and it was decided in the negative by a considerable majority.

The Bavarian representative in the Federal Council has proposed a bill to permit and provide for the legal prosecution of clergymen engaged in unpatriotic intrigues.

The Government of St. Petersburg is vigorously engaged in the enterprise of "Russianizing" its provinces on the shores of the Baltic. Its latest movement toward this end is to declare the Russian the only official language to be used in public decrees in the Courts and in the churches. The seat of the University of Dorpat has been transferred to Wilna.

## AUSTRIA.

### Bohemian Indisposition to Send Members to the Reichsrath—Count Beust's Resignation.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—It has transpired that Baron VON KELLERSPERG, the head of the new Cis-leithan Ministry, and formerly Governor of Bohemia, recently, and with the consent of the Emperor, undertook a mission to Prague, with the object of endeavoring to convince the members of the Provincial Diet that it was for the interest of Bohemia to be represented in the Austrian Reichsrath. The Baron has just returned to Vienna, having been entirely unsuccessful in his mission. As has been already stated, the elections have been ordered by the Imperial Government to take place directly by the people. Count BEUST, the Chancellor of the Empire, has addressed a formal circular to the diplomatic agents of the Austro-Hungarian Empires resident abroad, stating that his resignation was not based upon any political grounds, but upon reasons of a purely personal character. The approval of the British Government of Count BEUST's appointment to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at London, has been received here.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Officers of the British Ship Megæra Acquitted—Mark Lemon's Family—The Geneva Arbitration—Spain—The Dutch Embassy at the Vatican Discontinued.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Court-martial in the case of the wreck of Her Majesty's ship *Megæra* has closed its deliberations, and rendered a verdict fully acquitting the Captain, officers and crew. The result is generally accepted with satisfaction. The retirement of Sir FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Superintendent of the Government Postal Telegraph system, is announced. A subscription for the widow and daughters of MARK LEMON has been opened.

Lord TENTERDEN, formerly Chief Secretary of the Joint High Commission at Washington, has received the appointment of agent of the British Government for the presentation of the claims of British subjects before the tribunal of arbitration shortly to assemble at Geneva.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—A deputation consisting of the Senators and Deputies in attendance upon the Cortes, together with the Ministers of the Crown, waited this morning upon King AMADEUS, and presented their congratulations to His Majesty on the first anniversary of his accession to the throne of Spain. The King, in response, gave the strongest assurances of his patriotism and devotion to the cause of recovering for Spain position among the Powers of Europe, and restoring national industry and prosperity

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The States General, or Parliament of the Netherlands, have agreed to abolish the Dutch Embassy at the Papal Court.

## MORE OF THE GALE.

### Wreck and Loss of Life on the Lakes—Remarkable Escape of a Crew—The Eastern Railroads.

PORT ROWAN, Ontario, Nov. 17.—The following vessels were driven ashore on Long Point on Wednesday: The bark *P. C. Sherman* rolled over, on the end of the Point. The crew left the vessel in a boat and were driven out in the lake. They are supposed to have been lost. The vessel is probably a total loss. The schooner *A. C. King* went ashore, two miles west of the light, with 22,000 bushels of corn. The crew were saved, and the cargo may be. The propeller *Evergreen City* went ashore eight miles west of the light, with no cargo. The crew were saved, but the vessel is probably a total loss. The brig *Resolute* went ashore at the light-house, and will prove a total loss. Two of the crew, one man and one woman, were frozen to death. The balance of the crew were saved, having come ashore on pieces of the wreck. The schooner *Saxon* was driven ashore last night and cannot be gotten off.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The crew of the bark *P. C. Sherman*, lost off Long Point, arrived here today. They drifted across the lake in an open boat, twenty hours exposed to cold and to the heavy sea, and were drenched to the skin. The stewardess died on the terrible passage, from exposure.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17.—The storm swept away about 50,000 feet of lumber and 200 cords of wook at Oquinquit Harbor, York, Me. The trains on the Eastern Railroad are not expected to cross Hampton Flats for a day or two yet.

### Lynching the Murderers of the Park Family.

INDIANAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—The three negroes who murdered the PARK family near Henryville, Ind., were taken from jail at Charleston at 2 o'clock this morning by a mob of 150 men in disguise and hanged from a tree half a mile from town.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### Christmas and Children's Books.

In anticipation of the holidays, publishers have begun their annual issue of books for children, and from those that we have already seen we are certain that the improvements, both in the subjects selected and the manner in which they are treated, will be more marked than in any previous year. As illustrations form one of the principal features of these books it may be well to say that, with the exception of scientific works, there is no class of publications in which more care is taken to produce purely artistic results. The best artists are employed, and their drawings reproduced with astonishing mechanical nicety. Of this class of books are several we have just received, published by Macmillan & Co., of London and New-York. *The Pleasant Tale of Puss and Robin*, in rhyme, by Tom Hood, with picture by L. Frolich, will be hugely enjoyed by little ones from three to five years old; while for those from five to ten there is *The Lost Child*, by Henry Kingsley, and *Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe*, by Charlotte M. Yonge, both of which are illustrated by Frolich. In *Moonshine*, Mr. E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen, M. P., tells such delightful fairy stories that one can't help thinking that he must have been at the Court of the King of the Elves instead of in Parliament. The Illustrations in this book, by William Brunton, are capitally done.

—G. W. Carter & Co. publish *Mother Goose Set to Music*, a book destined soon to be very popular in the nursery; and *Houses not Made with Hands*, which, though of a more sober character, is very entertaining.

—*The Picture Gallery of the Nations*, New-York, G. P. Putnam & Sons, is a very beautifully-illustrated book, giving a clear description of the customs and home life of the inhabitants of almost every distinct nationality.

—*Child Life; a Collection of Poems.* Edited by John G. Whittier. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. No one was better suited for the task of collecting the various poems in the English language relating to childhood than the Quaker poet. In his own writings he has often betrayed the loving remembrance he has for the scenes and events of his youth, and in this book he has collected the recollections of other poets, and thus has combined what was necessarily the truest thoughts and purest longings of each of them. The manner of arrangement is admirable, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are excellent, both in conception and execution.

—*Ever New, and Never Old, or Twice Sold Stories*, by the best authors. Boston: Joseph H. Allen. A collection of children's stories taken from back numbers of the *Schoolmate*, and containing at least one selection from the works of almost every prominent writer of juvenile literature in the country.

**ART IN GREECE.** By H. Taine. (Translated by John Durand.) New-York: Holt & Williams.

In that clever satire, "The Coming Race," there is an admirable description given of the manner in which the progress of civilization destroys the conditions necessary to the existence of art. It would indeed seem that with a perfected race even the desire for paintings, statuary, and the other embodiments of art, would be wanting. With us, however, who are yet far removed from that state, the desire still exists; but the healthy animal naturalness in which it originated, and which alone gave it independent force and character, has gone forever, thus compelling us to merely reproduce the work of an earlier period. In this book, M. Taine has contrasted the thoughts, habits, religion and institutions of the inhabitants of Greece at the time of Phidias and Praxiteles, with those of the present day; and by so doing has demonstrated the melancholy fact that modern art possesses but few germs of originality, and that even these are slowly passing away. The admiration for bodily strength and perfect shape which condemned to death feeble or deformed offspring, and raised statues to successful athletes, has been replaced by subjective cravings and vague aspirations. In this respect M. Taine says, "Man is no longer what he was, and what, perhaps, he would have done well to remain, an animal of superior grade, happy in thinking and acting on the earth which nourishes him, and beneath the sun which gives him light. On the contrary, he is a prodigious brain, an infinite spirit, of which his members are only appendages, and of which his senses are simply servants; insatiable in his curiosity and ambition, ever in quest and on conquest, with tremors and outbursts that rack his animal organization and ruin his corporeal strength." Besides the convincing manner with which the main idea in the work is treated, there is much to admire in the artistic skill with which charming little pictures of Grecian public and domestic life are given. It is strange that the thought does not suggest itself to so able an artist in this particular as M. Taine, that mind-coloring is destined in the future to fill the place so long occupied by hues and forms purely objective. The series to which the above volume belongs have been widely read in this country, and there is little doubt but that it will also meet with the same token of public favor.

**WILLIAM HENRY AND HIS FRIENDS.** By Mrs. A. M. Diaz. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The series of letters published under this title gives a delightfully-entertaining and truthful description of boy-life in the country. Without attempting to produce more than might ordinarily occur in any New-England village, the story is still admirably sustained; indeed, the perfect simplicity with which each character through the various letters is made to draw its own likeness, may be said to constitute one of the chief attractions.

**HAND-BOOK OF SKIN DISEASES.** By Dr. Isidor Newman. Translated from the German by Lucius D. Bulkley, M. D.

The translation of this work, which has an enviable European reputation, is very opportune, as in the treatment of skin diseases, the American physicians have not been as prompt to avail themselves of the results of modern investigation as is usually the case in scientific matters. The book is illustrated by a large number of microscopic photographs.

**THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS.** (Edited by Rev. Robert Aris Willmott.) Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This is one of the finest editions of Burns' works that has yet been published. It contains twenty-two illustrations, many of which are of unusual merit.

**A RUSSIAN JOURNEY.** By Edna Dean Proctor. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to this country must have suggested to the writer of this book the advisability of revising and publishing the notes of a journey to Russia, taken some years since, as the descriptive account of the various places visited seems to be that of recollection rather than the peculiar realism of one writing on the spot. There is, also, in certain parts of the book a strained attempt at poetical narration, which, though not absolutely bad in execution, is excessively displeasing to a reader who is in search of information. From this it may be inferred that the work is not one likely to be sought, for facts concerning the moral, social or political character of the Russian Empire, though as a means of giving a general acquaintance with the country, and this, too, in an entertaining manner, the book is possibly as specific as is necessary.

**ENGLISH LESSONS FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE.** By Edwin A. Abbott, M. A., and J. R. Seeley, M. A. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Though intended mainly as a text-book for academic use, this work will be found of great value to all persons wishing to acquire a knowledge of the English language sufficient to enable them to write and converse with taste and logical accuracy. The manner in which many of the principal ideas are advanced, and old rhetorical mysteries explained, is decidedly novel; the authors seeking to interest the student in each theme before endeavoring to instruct him.

**TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF DECAY OF THE TEETH.** By Robert Arthur, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There are few important subjects concerning which there is more general ignorance than the proper manner of caring for the teeth. So little is actually known that the profession affords occupation for more charlatans than almost any other pursuit; an evil greatly augmented by the existence of an innumerable number of erroneous popular opinions on the subject. Dr. Arthur has written a highly interesting as well as instructive book on this matter, and though his advocacy of "filing," as a means of preventing decay, may not meet with universal acceptation, yet there are many facts stated which it would be well if every one knew.

**POEMS BY CHARLES SWAIN.** Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The author of this work is but little known outside of England, though the American reader will probably recognize in it several short pieces which have long been familiar to him, but of whose origin he knew nothing. Mr. Swain's poems are principally those of sentiment, and are monotonously objective in thought and expression. Though some of them can claim a comparative degree of excellence, the majority are hardly better than the ephemeral productions found every month in the current magazines.

**REYNARD, THE FOX.** A Burlesque Poem. Boston; Lee & Shepard.

The fable of Reynard, the Fox, is found with slight variations in almost every European language. The present work is a metrical translation of a satirical poem in Low German, written during the fifteenth century. Though its original intent is by no means clearly defined, it has, nevertheless, retained its popularity, and has passed through quite a number of editions in German and other languages. In this edition a rather prurient scrupulousness has been exhibited in expurgating supposed objectionable portions of the poem, while other parts hardly less indelicate have been retained. This modern mutilation of an old master-piece is at best an annoying improvement, but is wholly inexcusable unless it completely fulfills the object intended.

### A New Historical Magazine.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the well-known author of the *Field Book of the Revolution*, and of other valuable historical works, undertakes, with the beginning of 1872, the editorship of a new historical magazine, to be published by Chase & Town, Philadelphia. The title of the work will be, *The American Historical Record, and Repertory of Notes and Queries.* It will be issued monthly; will contain illustrations, where these help in the elucidation of a subject, or have historical interest, and its field will be somewhat broader than that of some of its predecessors, as the prospectus relates that the *Historical Record* will be a "repertory of historical facts of every kind concerning the civil, military, political, religious, literary, artistic, scientific, and antiquarian affairs" of this country. Mr. Lossing's own very valuable collections in various departments of American history will no doubt be used to give value and interest to the new magazine, and we notice that he guarantees the safety of important original documents which may be intrusted to him, as they will be preserved in the fire-proof building which he has found it necessary to erect at his place, near Dover Plains, N. Y., for the security of his own large collection of historical documents, autographs, &c.

### Books Received.

—*Comic Recitations and Humorous Dialogues.* Edited by Jerome Barton. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

—*Kate Kennedy.* By Mrs. C. J. Newby. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—*Tom Chips.* By J. E. Dickenga and T. M. Ashworth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Resolution.* By A. S. Roe. New-York: G. W. Carlton & Co.

—*Left to Herself.* By Jennie Woodville. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott & Co.

—*Hila Dart, A Born Romp.* By Mary E. Mumford, Philadelphia: William B. Evans & Co.

—*After All, Not to Create Only.* Walt Whitman. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Problematic Characters.* By Frederick Spielhagen. (Revised edition.) New-York: Holt & Williams.

—*Through Night to Light.* By Frederick Spielhagen. (Revised edition.) New-York: Holt & Williams.

—*Burlesque and Musical Acting Charades.* By Edmund C. Nugent. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

### The Voyage of the Hassler—Letter From Prof. Agassiz.

*To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:*

There have been several articles in the newspapers lately respecting the approaching voyage of the *Hassler*. Several of these articles have been correct as to the plan of exploration connected with it; some have indeed been based upon conversations, either with myself or with other members of the party; all have been friendly and sympathetic. I nevertheless fear that their tones may lead to misapprehension by giving too great prominence to the zoological part of the expedition, and I therefore wish to say a few words on the subject myself.

The *Hassler* was built for the Coast Survey work of the Pacific shore of the United States. Any work undertaken on board of this vessel is therefore entirely subordinate to that of the regular operations of the survey. As she must, however, necessarily make the tour of the South American continent, in order to reach her destination, Prof. Peirce, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has thought it wise to organize a scientific party consisting of men who might render the voyage in the highest degree useful to science, as well as to the special interests of the survey itself. To this end he has provided a dredging apparatus in connection with the hydrographic operations, thus continuing on a larger scale the work so admirably conducted under his auspices in the Gulf of Mexico during the last five years. The wider range thus given to these operations will, of course, greatly enhance the value of the previous work, and lay the foundation for much more effective researches in the future.

I consider myself fortunate in being connected with this voyage, doubly so because the companions with whom I am associated are men of tried ability, some of them having a larger experience than my own in the special details of the work, while Capt. Johnson, commander of the *Hassler*, adds to his professional skill a zeal for the interests of science warmly shared by the officers under him. But while everything has been done to give this initiative voyage of the *Hassler* a high scientific character, it must not be forgotten that the present expedition is simply an incident in her history. The Superintendent has indeed allowed me to make collections on our way, since we sail in waters where everything that lives has special value for the naturalist; but the expense of making these collections, and indeed all expenses of the scientific party not directly connected with the Coast Survey work, will be paid from private means provided by individual liberality.

I have thought it best to publish this statement in order to make it fully understood that the scientific expedition connected with this voyage is not its chief object, except so far as that expedition subserves the best interests of the Coast Survey.

L. AGASSIZ.

Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1871.

### Rumors Regarding Resignations of City Officials.

The Mayor stated yesterday that he had nothing new to communicate in regard to resignations or appointments. Several City officials, he said, had spoken to him about resigning, but none had, as yet, handed in *de facto* resignations, with the exception of Messrs. Sweeny, Hilton and Bell. The rumor was revived yesterday that Mr. Tweed had handed in a conditional resignation, and also that Mr. Fields had resigned. No information, however, could be obtained from the Mayor beyond that given above. Among the officials who intend to resign are, it is said, Mr. John T. Agnew, of the Dock Commission, and two or three members of the Board of Education.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### Two Fete Days—"Le Jour des Morts"—Scenes in the Paris Cemeteries—Abuses for Reform—Tombs of Celebrities—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day have come and have gone, bringing many memories of other days, and reviving souvenirs of the war which were rapidly fading from the mind. It is a blessed dispensation of Divine Providence that we are allowed to forget; but it is well to have some reminders that we are apt to forget too soon. In France, *Le jour des morts* is one of the principal milestones in the journey of life. The dead may be soon forgotten, but nowhere are the dead so fondly cherished. Some of the ceremonies upon this important day are very touching, yet to fully appreciate them one must have lived long and intimately among the French. To the passing stranger from a Protestant country there is a commercial character attached to some parts of the fête, which seems almost ridiculous. The long rows of bazaars where wreaths of artificial immortelles are sold, and where the people bargain from one to another, haggling for half an hour over a reduction of a few sous in the price, seems, at first sight, a transaction which is far from praiseworthy. We could never permit such a traffic at the very gates of "God's Acre," and we condemn the license permitted here, because we cannot understand that it does not detract from the devotional spirit which we should have in going to pray beside the grave of our cherished dead. The form annoys and worries us, but underneath there is a simple tenderness of feeling which touches the heart. It requires a close study of the people in all Catholic countries to understand the true and fervent sentiment of devotion, the firm belief and sublime faith, which makes a young girl kneel upon the hard ground in front of a father's or a mother's tomb, and regardless of the crowd which passes before her, behind her, or around her, spend an hour or more in earnest prayer for the repose of the souls so fondly loved. On All Souls' Day one sees hundreds of such scenes. It is touching to see the care displayed in dressing the tombs; to see the little altar within decorated with flowers, with pictures, statues, wreaths, and lighted candles—true altar pieces arranged by loving hands with great artistic taste. To visit the graves of friends upon this day is as much an obligatory part of the year's devotions as the Easter confession or the service of Noel. There is a superstitious fear of neglecting this duty, and thousands who feel no longer poignant grief at the loss of their dead, carry their offerings to the graves which hold them, for fear that a neglect of it may bring *malheur*. Yet this feeling is common to us all, and I challenge any honest man to put his hand upon his heart and say that he has no feeling of superstition. It is as much a corollary of our religious teachings as the belief in the omnipotence of the gods was a part of Paganism.

SCENES IN THE CEMETERIES.

The 1st of November was all that could have been desired. It was one of those pensive, agreeable days of Saint Martin's Summer which make us feel the transitory nature of all things, and which force us to perceive that another Summer, with its fruits, and flowers, and green trees, is rapidly passing away. The sun was hidden behind a leaden-colored sky, a keen wind whistled through the trees, scattering the brown leaves upon the tombs, and leaving dead leaves upon the monuments, as if to furnish symbols of our human life. The air was keen and wintry, but not excessively cold. All Souls' Day was the same. At an early hour the Parisians began to throng the streets, all moving toward one or the other of the "great cities of the dead,"—Montparnasse, Montmartre and Père-Lachaise. At the first the crowd was immense. Lines of *gardiens de la paix* were drawn about the cemeteries, and companies under arms stood at every gate. Near all of the tombs where demonstrations have been made, a score or more of *gendarmes* were stationed, acting with a great deal of tact, as they always do, and, without giving offense, keeping the crowd in motion. Montparnasse was full when I arrived, and a large crowd was waiting at the gate. Finding that some time must pass before it would be possible to enter, I drove back to the boulevards, and from there to Montmartre. For a distance of half a mile along the Avenue de Clichy there was a regular market for the sale of wreaths and souvenirs to place upon the graves, the most of them being the ordinary yellow circle of immortelles, bearing the words, "To my father," "To my mother," "*A mon fils*," "*A mon frère*," or other appropriate devices. On each side were stalls or booths where these mementoes were artistically arranged, with pictures in India-ink, or dark engravings representing a certain number of persons, beneath a willow, weeping over a grave. These are set in the little niches in the stones, where there is not a regular altar, and sufficient space to permit an entrance into the tomb. The yellow wreaths sell from two francs fifty centimes to four, five and six francs, according to the size, and it caused a very large amount of grumbling to find that the prices had been raised twenty-five per cent. A line of *gendarmes* was placed so as to guide the carriages, and a certain number of commissionaires licensed to aid the visitors in calling them when wanted, for on descending, each carriage had to make a long turn and take its place at the end of a line. Mine was five blocks away. This, to prevent confusion and a blockade. A cabby who refused to obey promptly, was immediately taken from his box and marched off to the station.

ABUSES FOR REFORM.

To my mind there are some abuses that ought to be corrected. It is extremely annoying to be attacked by persons with wreaths or knick knacks who poke their wares into your very face, who nearly trip you by trying to make you stop, and who cry, "Buy this, it will bring you good luck!" If you do not buy they are apt to direct toward you *quelque sottise*, or to send you on with a wish that you may have bad luck the rest of your days. Quite out of patience with one of these peddlers, I raised my stick and ordered him to quit the camp, and to be quick about it; but hardly were the words uttered than a *gendarme* had the fellow by the collar, and, touching his kepi politely, wanted to know if I desired to enter a complaint. The *gendarmes* pretend not to see the by-play of these nuisances, but they are always ready to arrest them if any person will take the trouble to make a formal complaint. Of course no one cares to do that, and so the rascals have immunity to practice upon the credulous, who fear to enter the cemetery gate under the curse of even such scamps, male and female. On each side of the gate squads of *gendarmes* were stationed, who scrutinized the crowd sharply; and every now and then a look from the Captain of the guard sent one of them sauntering nonchalantly in the train of a band of individuals, whose air was not without suspicion.

AT MONTMARTRE.

Thousands of people were already thronging the avenues of the cemetary of Montmartre, when I entered, borne along by a crowd of some two or three hundred persons. Directly in front of the gate is an open circle, from which the streets branch out in every direction, and in the centre of which is a solitary cross. It was hung with wreaths and symbols, and covered with immortelles far above its base. Half a dozen women were kneeling before it, upon the hard gravel walk, and either praying in secret or saying their prayers upon the rosary. This cross is the monument of all whose resting-place is not exactly known. The mother who lost her son at sea, the father whose boy was killed upon a distant battle-field, and buried with his comrades in the trenches, all who have lost loved ones afar, come here to depose their garlands and to pray for the repose of their dead. To the left of this circle is the tomb and bronze recumbent statue of Godefroy Cavaignac, the Mecca of many Republicans, as the tomb of Baudin is that of the Reds. But hundreds of mere *poseurs* or *poseuses* kneel beside Cavaignac's tomb, not to pray but to seem to pray, or to be seen by others in a kneeling posture—an act so well understood that it generally excites a smile. Such persons take advantage of moments when a number of persons are looking at the statue, arrive with great airs, and look as if they wished you to believe that they belonged to the Cavaignac family. By waiting a few moments near by you will see the same vulgar cheats repeat the process over and over again. Our party was greatly amused by tactics of this sort on the part of a woman who was evidently "one who had seen better days, but who now kept a boarding-house," and as she was at it when we returned, after making the tour, it was reasonable to suppose that she had come to spend the day in practising a deception upon—herself. During the day, a man so full of wine that the cemetary gates were hardly far enough apart for him to enter, was stopped by the Police. He took it very hard, indeed. He admitted that he had drank his *coup*, but it was because of his mother. He had come a long way to say a prayer beside his mother's grave, and thought it cruel to stop him. Great tears rolled down his cheeks. He felt in all of his pockets for a handkerchief. He looked up so appealingly that he was finally allowed to go on to say his prayer at his mother's grave, but a *gendarme* followed him. He went to the circle and knelt beside Cavaignac's tomb, remained on his knees for a few moments, then went out very quietly, and quite content. Whether he really thought he was beside his mother's grave, or whether he had the inner consciousness that it was necessary for him to say a prayer somewhere on the *jour des morts*, is more than any one could say. Despite the crowd everything was calm at Montmartre, and the Police kept admirable order. The tombs were all tastefully arranged, and upon most of the altars lighted candles were burning. The most important monument in this cemetery is a large stone obelisk erected to the memory of the Duchess of Montmorency. Near it is the tomb of the Duchess d'Abrantes, with a medallion by the sculptor, David d'Augers. Prince Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg, is buried here, and also Mme. de Girardin and Henri Meuger. But my own steps were turned toward the modest tomb of Ary Schaeffer. The altar was tastefully decorated. Three large paintings were hung upon the walls, and a recumbent statue was lying upon a sarcophagus. Pious hands had deposed many a wreath, and without, by some one who loved him but who had not the entrée to his tomb, upon the treshold of his narrow home, had been deposed three modest pots of living flowers. Ary Schaeffer! These are dead which do not belong alone to France or to any living family, and it is beside such that a stranger from the New World may kneel and say his prayer. What heart could resist this simple devoir when beside the grave of Ary Schaeffer or of Heinrich Heine!

AT PERE-LACHAISE.

The crowd was still pressing into Montmartre as I made my way out and down to Père-Lachaise. Here the throng was even greater. Owing to the distance the carriages were in still greater numbers, long rows extending far down the Rue de la Roquette, the constant motion of going and coming and taking place in line, forming two large concentric circles. The principal door, or gate, forms a semi-circle adorned with torches and censers. As you enter there is a broad avenue or street leading up a steep hill, upon the top of which, on the site of the ancient castle, is the chapel. On each side are the last homes of the dead—and such dead! It makes one start to glance up at a name and find that name Rossini! Close by him is Alfred de Musset, with a white marble bust, and that well-known verse praying his comrades to plant a willow upon his grave and to come there at times to shed a tear for him. The willow is there, and overshading the tomb a handsome fir, and more than one sprig of willow has been stuck into the foot or two of ground in front—only to die, alas! in a few days' time. The dead twigs are there, however, to show that the poet's memory is kept alive. Directly opposite is Arago, whose fine bust is poised upon a low monument; and close by, also in white marble, and in relining posture, is Visconti, the architect. Bellini is also there, and Talma, and Cherubini, Dr. Gall and Baron Larrey, Lafitte and Tallien, Bernadin de Saint-Pierre and Beranger, and close to each other in this wonderful city of the dead are Frederick Soulié, Sieyés, Beaumarchais, Scribe, Mlle. Duchesnois, Ney, Massena, Davorest, Racine, Moliére, Benj. Constant, Gay-Lussac, Balzac, Bosio, Mlle. Clairon, Laplace and the Duc de Morny—artists, poets, authors, warriors, actresses and statesmen—all silent there and near neighbors forever. To the right is a circle, in the centre of which is a bronze statue to the Minister Casimir Perier, and in one corner, the centre of attraction for the stranger element in the crowd, is the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, the two statues reposing side by side under a gothic dais. The statues have been slightly damaged, but can be easily repaired. The crowd was here so great that it became necessary to stop the throng from going out at the main entrance, and a line of Police was stationed to turn the people toward another gate. There was an unceasing stream of people pouring in and out of the chapel, after which the groups strayed away by the various avenues, all passing at some hour by the height overlooking Paris, where the insurgents established their last battery, and fired heated shot into the City. There were still evidences of the fight. A number of tombs were broken, and for some distance many had been swept away altogether. Up to 6 o'clock in the evening there had been no diminution in the number of people who entered the gates, and it was not until long after dark that the cemetery was finally cleared. It was after 8 o'clock when the Police were relieved of duty and ordered back to their casernes. There was nothing during the entire day to disturb the good feeling which ought to reign upon this day, one of the most important fêtes of the year, and all Paris seemed to enjoy itself—if I may so speak—upon *le jour des morts*, the one day in the year devoted to the memory of the dead.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

I had put down several topics for my letter of today, but having used all my space in speaking of the interesting ceremony of visiting the dead, I am obliged to lay them over or to throw them aside, for it is probable that in another letter day newer and more important topics will arise. But today, being the fête of St. Hubert, the patron of hunters, I may say a word about game. The extra tax put upon the privilege of shooting has stopped a great many hunters, but yet the markets are full of game. Notwithstanding that the dealers keep up the prices, on the plea of extra taxes, and one has to pay three francs fifty centimes for a partridge and five francs for a woodcock—about double the usual price. The tradesmen prefer to let them spoil on their hands rather than set the bad example of cutting down the price.

ASHBY.

### An Adroit Thief.

Yesterday morning a man, who had the appearance of a mechanic, went to the residence of Lewis A. Grass, No. 20 Dominick-street, during his absence, and stated to his wife that he had been sent to examine the gas-fixtures. After doing so, he decided that a three-light chandelier and a portable stand required repairs and must be taken to the shop. The lady allowed him to remove them from the house, and it was not until the return of Mr. Grass in the evening that it was found that the pretended gas-fitter was an adroit thief.

### The Canal-Boat Affray—Verdict of Accidental Death.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of James Mullarney, Captain of the canal boat *Helen*, who was killed during an affray Wednesday evening on board the canal-boat *A. R. Clark*, at Pier No. 5 East River. The deceased and William Munger, Captain of the *A. R. Clark*, having quarreled, a young lad, Andrew D. Munger, son of William Munger, came to his father's assistance with a loaded revolver. Mullarney seized the boy and threw him several times, in quick succession, upon the deck, and finally the pistol was discharged, and Mullarney, exclaiming he was shot, walked away, and died in a few minutes, the bullet having penetrated the right ventricle of the heart. After hearing evidence the jury rendered a verdict that death had been caused by a pistol-shot wound from a pistol accidentally discharged while in the hands of Andrew D. Munger. Upon this verdict being given Coroner Schirmer released the boy from custody.

## FISK AND MISS MANSFIELD.

### The Case Before Judge Brady—Judge Pratt's Conduct Sharply Criticised—The Order of the Latter in Effect Vacated.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Brady, the Fisk-Stokes case came on for hearing on the motion to show cause why Judge Pratt's stay of proceedings on the order removing the trial to this County should not be vacated.

Mr. Shephard argued in support of the motion that Judge Pratt was not justified in granting such a stay of proceedings, having virtually denied that Kings County was the proper place to try the cause. He therefore asked that the proceedings be set aside, and directed attention to the case of Belmont *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, as bearing on the right of the Court to reverse the action of Judge Pratt. He added, that the suit should have been brought to trial long ago, and as yet there had been no opportunity to be heard on the merits of the case.

Mr. Beach said: The authority cited by the counsel applies only to the case when the motion is made upon additional facts—a motion to vacate the order previously granted by the Court. I am not aware of any decision which justifies an application to a co-ordinate Judge to renew and vacate upon the same facts, without any new allegations, an order made upon a litigated motion, and the hearing of the parties before another Judge. When the injunction was granted in this case an order to show cause was granted, returnable at a future day, why it should not be continued, giving counsel an ample opportunity to prepare to argue the motion. When we appeared upon the return day of that order we were met by a motion on the part of the defendant for a change of the place of trial, and by the arrangement of counsel, with the approbation of the Judge, the hearing of the two motions was adjourned to a subsequent day, and upon that occasion the motion to change the place of trial was argued, and pending that argument and the suspension of the decision the Judge took the papers, and the argument for the continuance of the injunction was suspended. We appeared before Judge Pratt at an adjourned day to argue for the settlement of the order, or rather for the argument why the injunction should not be continued. Judge Pratt said he was inclined to find the motion for a change of venue in favor of the defendants, and it seemed unnecessary to try the motion before him. There was, therefore, no argument on the settlement of the order. I insisted that as we intended to appeal, it seemed to be desirable that all proceedings on the main question should be suspended until the proper venue was determined. I have no time to inquire as to the propriety of the order of Judge Pratt. My associates will submit the affidavits on either side used on that motion. With great respect to Judge Pratt, I believe his order was erroneous, and will be reversed. It was not an appeal to his discretion for the convenience of witnesses, but a demand for a change of venue founded upon the section of the code requiring the action to be brought in the county where some one of the parties reside. We produce the clearest proof that one of the parties lived in Brooklyn, the clearest evidence that he was a substantial party, that he was made a party in good faith. Nevertheless, the Judge remarked that New-York, as the place where the principle controversy arose, and where the witnesses resided, was the proper locality for its trial. It was in vain that I suggested that this was a question not arising on the motion, but to be presented subsequently to the formation of issues in the suit. I have advised an appeal. An appeal has been taken, and the question as to the propriety of staying the proceeding pending that appeal was argued by the learned gentleman and myself. On a litigated motion, Judge Pratt, sitting in a co-ordinate branch of this Court, makes the order staying the proceedings as a condition upon which he makes the order to change the venue, as a part of the order upon a contested motion. Now, if your Honor please, if the practice is to be adopted in this Court, between its different branches, that the order made by this Court, with full jurisdiction, upon a hearing of counsel deliberately made, taking the papers for consideration, is to be reviewed and vacated by a co-ordinate branch, without any new facts or new obligations justifying such an appeal, it is a practice which, with great respect to the Court, does not seem to be professional or to have judicial approbation. Your Honor is asked to sit here in the character of an appellate tribunal passing upon the same facts which Judge Pratt decided upon without any apology for a renewal of the application, without any new developments calling for a change of the order, without any new necessities calling for a new action. It is simply an appeal from a decision of Judge Pratt's upon the same facts. I submit to your Honor that the practice will not be indulged, and I think it will be difficult for my learned friend to produce any reported authority, however much the practice may have prevailed in some departments of the Court, for the introduction of that practice. Your Honor will pardon me for saying that I happen to be engaged just at this moment in a cause now progressing in the other Court, and if any further discussion is to take place, I desire an adjournment.

Judge Brady—Was not the effect of the order made by Judge Pratt to transfer the cause immediately to this district?

Mr. Beach—It would have been unless the order staying the proceedings was simultaneous with the order changing the place of trial. It is a part of the order.

Judge Brady asked in which department the appeal had been noticed.

Mr. Beach said he believed in Kings county department; but if the practice was wrong, there was time to correct it.

Judge Brady—I have a very strong disposition to hold that the Supreme Court of this district has the right to control its own business. It is a very serious matter if Judge Pratt, on due deliberation, an application having been made therefor, determined that that stay should be made and should continue. It is very questionable if I, sitting here in Special Term, share the powers to vacate that order; but I have a very strong disposition to confine the control of cases in this district to the Judges in this district. With all due respect to Judge Pratt, I think it would have been more appropriate for him to have let that question remain in this district.

Mr. Beach—In regard to the confinement of the business to the Judges of this district, I hope your Honor will not suppose for one instant that it was the design of this notice of appeal to withdraw from the consideration of the General Term of this district the propriety of this order of Pratt's. I state to your Honor that it is entirely a mistake of practice, and we are quite willing to serve our notice of appeal from that order in this district. I would greatly prefer it, and we will do it within the proper time. Instead of having an order to stay proceedings, I would rather have proceeded with the motion on the injunction. Mr. Shephard now states what he did not state in his affidavit, that we had once accepted that offer. I was there ready to argue the motion for a continuance of the injunction—anxious to argue it—and without any vanity I can profess the conviction that I can maintain the propriety of that injunction in the main and material parts of it before any Court or any Judge. In regard to some of its general provisions which more directly affect the defendant Mansfield, I have conceded such modifications of the injunction to Mr. Courtney as will enable him to see any papers, letters or documents which she may have relating to the litigation pending between her and Mr. Fisk. There is no desire to restrain the proper use of any letters or documents.

Judge Brady—I know nothing of this case except what I have seen in some articles in the newspapers.

Mr. Beach—The complaint was filed merely to restrain the publication, unauthorized and unmeritorious, of private letters passing from Mr. Fisk to Mrs. Mansfield, and upon the foot of the agreement, precedent to the submission of matters between Stokes and Fisk to the arbitration of Mr. Clarence A. Seward. We also asked to restrain the publication of Mrs. Mansfield's affidavit, which, under that agreement, was to be canceled or destroyed, but which, on the motion to set aside the award of Mr. Seward, were spread out—part of the letters and the old affidavit which Mr. Stokes agreed to destroy—in an affidavit presented to Judge Ingraham. We made a motion to suppress that affidavit as scandalous and impertinent, and the Judge granted the motion, and then, to prevent the publication of those private letters, we filed our bill. I am ready to argue the motion in reference to continuing the injunction before your Honor.

Mr. Shephard—That is just what we desire.

Mr. Beach—I suppose the gentleman would be very willing and anxious to have me leave the little case in the other room to argue this important case of the private correspondence between James Fisk and Mrs. Mansfield. I have not the slightest objection to argue the motion for a continuance of the injunction upon some convenient day upon which my friend could agree.

Mr. Shephard—Will your Honor then set the case down for Monday of next week?

Mr. Beach—On Monday I'am obliged to go to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Courtney—Why not to-morrow; Saturday is a good day.

Mr. Beach—It is very unlucky, but I happen to be engaged on that day, although it is seldom that I am engaged on Saturdays.

Judge Brady—I will set it down for the fourth Monday of this month.

There being some dispute as to what was then to be argued, and as to the continuance of the stay in the meanwhile, Judge Brady said that the stay would be so far vacated as to enable counsel to proceed with the main motion.

Mr. Courtney—Will you modify it enough to permit my client to talk to me; her mouth has been sealed tight by this injunction?

Judge Brady—Is your client a woman?

Mr. Courtney—Yes, Sir, Mrs. Mansfield; a very handsome woman, too.

Judge Brady—Do you suppose that any injunction could restrain her from using her tongue? [Laughter.] I shall dissolve that *ex necessitate rei.*

### A Bad Negro Sent to Sing Sing.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, William Henry, a colored man, residing in Baxter-street, was charged with stabbing a colored seaman named Samuel Spencer. It appeared on the part of the prosecution, that the assault was an outrageous and unprovoked one, but the prisoner represented that Spencer attacked him for joining the Norton Association, and saying that "any black man who voted for a Democrat ought to be shot," ran at him with a sheath-knife. Witness then stabbed him in self-defense. The evidence further developed that the prisoner was a notoriously bad character, and had, during the war, been twice arrested for bounty-jumping. Henry was convicted, and sent to the State Prison for five years.

## EARTHQUAKES.

### The United States Surveyor in California Declares that They are Not Dangerous There.

Surveyor-General Hardenberg, of California, in his annual report for the last fiscal year has made some remarks on the severity of the earthquakes felt in that section since 1769, and the probability that those to occur there in the future will not do much harm. In his office are deposited the archives of California while it was under the dominion of Mexico and Spain, and they contain reports of the most notable shocks felt there between the establishment of the first mission and the American conquest. Mr. Hardenberg is of the opinion that the shock of October, 1868, was as severe as any reported in the Spanish archives, and taking that as a sample of the worst, he argues that there is no cause for great apprehension in the future. He says:

Having been a resident of California since the year 1849, I have had an opportunity of observing the action of earthquakes in the country since that time. The severest shock since 1849 occurred in October, 1868, which very much frightened the inhabitants of San Francisco and did some damage to the city. Accounts are found in the archives of my office of several earthquakes, which I should judge from the description of the same to have been about as severe as the shock of October, 1868. In the year 1800, six severe shocks were felt at the Mission of San Juan Bautista during one day, injuring, more or less, all buildings in the place, and so frightening the inhabitants that for several nights they did not dare to sleep in their houses. On the 17th of July, 1808, the Commandant of the Presidio of San Francisco reported to the Governor that from the 21st of June to that date (July 17) eighteen shocks had been felt at the Presidio, some of which were so severe as to do considerable damage to the Presidio buildings; the chronicler gravely remarking that the absence of habitations was the only reason why more damage was not done. One of the severest shocks on record occurred in the year 1812, during which the tower of the Church at San Juan Capistrano, falling upon the roof, crushed it in, killing some fifty Indians, who were attending the service of the Mass at the time. Many slight shocks are noticed by the historians of the times, but those above referred to appear to have been the most severe that occurred from 1769 to 1849, as no record is found in the archives of any other of equal severity. As before remarked, the shocks of 1800, 1808 and 1812 appear to have been about equal in force to the shock of 1868. Thus we find that while several earthquakes have occurred in California during the period of a century of equal strength, probably with the shock of 1868, it seems there have been none of greater severity. It is fair, then, to consider the shock of 1868 as a standard of the maximum force of earthquakes occurring in California during the last 100 years. On the hypothesis that earthquakes are the result of natural laws, which operate with some degree of regularity, it may be fairly presumed that a period of one hundred years would, in all probability, give the extreme limit of the result of the action of these laws. Hence, having learned from reliable history, and from observation, the maximum strength of earthquakes occurring in California during a century past, we may from these data, with some degree of confidence, predict what their maximum strength will probably be during the hundred years to come. And having ascertained from the history of the past the extent of the danger to be apprehended from the same cause in the future, it will perhaps be no difficult matter to provide against any serious damage being caused by these sudden and unwelcome visitors, by so constructing buildings as that they shall be proof against any such shock of earthquake as has occurred in California during the last hundred years. Reasoning from the foregoing historical facts, I am firmly of the opinion that the earthquakes of California are not so much to be dreaded as is generally supposed; in fact, that they are far less dangerous to life and property than are the hurricanes of the South or the Summer tornadoes of the North; and I have no doubt but that the inhabitants of San Francisco and other California cities may so construct their buildings of brick or stone as to feel a reasonable degree of confidence that they may stand, unless destroyed by fire or flood, until they shall crumble beneath the slowly wasting hand of Time.

### Meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission—The Streets in a Dangerously Filthy Condition—The Contractors' Bills Laid Over.

A meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission was held yesterday afternoon, the Mayor, Deputy Controller, Corporation Counsel, and President of the Board of Health, being present.

The minutes having been read by the Secretary, the Mayor said: "Colonel, your minutes are long enough to be hours," on which the Deputy Controller remarked, "Why, Mr. Mayor, they are ours."

The Mayor expressed his approval of the retort, and then read two bills of the contractor for cleaning the streets, one running from Oct. 16 to 31, and the other from Nov. 1 to 15, each being for $18,693 75. He also read a report of the Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health, stating that the streets are, at the present moment, "in a most dangerous state of uncleanliness," that the garbage is not removed at all promptly from many streets, and that when removed it is deposited in places along the river front, causing great annoyance to the occupants of the surrounding neighborhood.

The President of the Board of Health said he had called on Dr. Morris to have a special inspection of the streets made, and he thought it might be advisable, if there were any funds on hand, to order some additional street-cleaning to be done, as cholera is now in the City.

The Mayor said it might perhaps be found advisable for the Board to drop their two special inspectors (Farley and McMahon) and call for reports of the condition of the streets from the Board of Health.

Mr. Green agreed with the Mayor that the change would be a good one.

The contractor's bills were then laid over, and the question of dispensing with the services of the two special inspectors was then referred to the President of the Board of Health, and the Board then adjourned, subject to call.

### Black Friday—A Prospect of an Inside View of Fisk's Ring.

The case of Isaac O. Davis and others against Henry N. Smith and others, came on for trial in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn and a jury. The defendants in the case, which grows out of the operations of the memorable "Black Friday," are Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., brokers, of Wall-street at the time, and James Fisk, Jr., Gould being now the Opera-house-Erie partner of Fisk. The suit is brought to recover damages against the defendants for the non-fulfillment of a contract claimed to have been made by defendants through the agency of Albert Speyers, to purchase $25,000 gold on the 23d of September, 1869, at the rate of 142½. The defense set up is that of a general denial, and the absence of any authority on the part of Speyers to act on behalf of defendants. Almost ever since the commencement of the action, efforts have been made on the part of plaintiffs to obtain the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, especially that of Albert Speyers, but up to the present they have not succeeded. Mr. Speyers was the only witness yet produced on the trial, and had barely commenced his testimony when the Court adjourned. He seemed glad to get on the stand, and during the numerous objections interposed by counsel for the defendants, said, with some impatience, that he had waited for two years and now wanted to be heard. The substance of his testimony so far was as to frequent interviews he had with the defendants, in which he was authorized to purchase gold, among which was an interview at the office of Mr. Belden on the morning of Friday, at which Fisk, Gould, Belden and the others were present, and when he was told by Belden to "go ahead and buy." The case will be continued on Monday.

Among the numerous parties present in Court were not a few politicians, including Thos. C. Fields, Robt. Murray and others.

Messrs. Stickney & Whipple and Ex-Judge Emott appear for plaintiffs; Messrs. Field & Shearman and Mr. Beach for defendants.

### The Most Notorious Forger in the United States Sent to Sing Sing for Three Years and Fined $15,000.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, Arthur X. Breed, the notorious forger, pleaded guilty to the forgery of a check for $5,000, on which he made an effort to obtain from E. D. Morgan, No. 54 Exchange-place, five bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company of $1,000 each. Judge Bedford, on passing sentence, said: "Very seldom has a man of your antecedents been brought to justice; you traveled through the States under the names of Downing, Wetmore, and other aliases; you were convicted of forgery in Boston, and you swindled in Hamilton, Canada. When Officer Elder arrested you, you endeavored to swallow the check you forged. You are the most notorious forger in the United States, and have defrauded people in all parts of the country. I shall sentence you to three years in State Prison, and at the expiration of that term you shall stand committed until you pay the State of New-York $15,000, three times the amount for which you forged the last time."

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Official County Returns of the Vote for Governor and Coroner at the Late Election.

The official returns of the late State election in New-Jersey give Mr. Parker 6,007 majority over Mr. Walsh, for Governor, and the Democratic Coroners in the various counties a net majority of 706 over the Republicans. The full vote in each county, with the majority for Coroners, is as follows:

| | —GOVERNOR.— | | —CORONERS.— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties. | Walsh. Rep. | Parker. Dem. | Rep. maj. | Dem. maj. |
| Atlantic | 1343 | 1003 | 340 | .... |
| Bergen | 2648 | 2878 | .... | 115 |
| Burlington | 5657 | 4887 | 769 | .... |
| Camden | 4330 | 3737 | 739 | .... |
| Cape May | 728 | 538 | 190 | .... |
| Cumberland | 3411 | 2434 | 975 | .... |
| Essex | 10847 | 11373 | 1427 | .... |
| Gloucester | 2501 | 1960 | 498 | .... |
| Hudson | 7281 | 10240 | .... | 1510 |
| Hunterdon | 3023 | 4664 | .... | 1543 |
| Mercer | 4621 | 4507 | 276 | .... |
| Middlesex | 4175 | 4379 | .... | 128 |
| Monmouth | 4021 | 5224 | .... | 1188 |
| Morris | 3771 | 3733 | 531 | .... |
| Ocean | 1536 | 1112 | 369 | .... |
| Passaic | 4141 | 3322 | 1072 | .... |
| Salem | 2361 | 2348 | 10 | .... |
| Somerset | 2264 | 2457 | .... | 128 |
| Sussex | 1849 | 3154 | .... | 1264 |
| Union | 3767 | 4304 | .... | 76 |
| Warren | 2117 | 4055 | .... | 1941 |
| Total | 76392 | 82399 | 7194 | 7900 |

The total vote is 158,791, against 157,429 for Congressmen last year; and 163,284 for Governor in 1868. Mr. Parker's vote is 5,396 greater than that of the Democratic Congressmen in 1870, and 1,562 less than that of Gov. Randolph in 1868. Mr. Walsh's vote is 4,034 less than that for the Republican Congressmen last year, and 2,941 less than that of Mr. Blair for Governor in 1868.

By Congressional districts the Republicans have on the vote for Governor 2,854 majority in the First District, and 15 in the Second. The Democracy have 4,513 in the Third, 343 in the Fourth, and 3,820 in the Fifth. Upon Coroner the Republicans carry the First by 2,750, the Second by 226, and the Fourth by 797; the Democracy carry the Third by 3,826 and the Fifth by 753. The vote as compared with last year is as follows:

| District. | Congress 1870. Rep. | Congress 1870. Dem. | Gov. 1871. Rep. | Gov. 1871. Dem. | Coroners 1871. Rep. | Coroners 1871. Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2033 | .... | 2654 | .... | 2750 | .... |
| 2 | .... | 447 | 5 | .... | 226 | .... |
| 3 | .... | 3684 | .... | 4513 | .... | 3826 |
| 4 | 2753 | .... | .... | 343 | 797 | .... |
| 5 | 2768 | .... | .... | 3820 | .... | 753 |
| Total | 7554 | 4131 | 2659 | 8676 | 3773 | 4579 |

The Republicans make gains in the First and Second Districts and lose heavily in the other three. Upon Governor the Republicans gain the Second and lose the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and upon Coroners they gain the Second and lose the Fifth.

A review of the political contests in New-Jersey shows that since there was a Republican Party, the State has been Democratic in eight and Republican in four contests; there have been three Democratic and two Republican Governors; in eight Congresses the Democrats have had both Senators in two, and one in five; the Republicans have had both in one, and only one in five. In the House the Democrats have had five Representatives in one Congress, four in one, three in four, and two in two; and the Republicans three in two, two in four, one in one, and none at all in one. Of the eighty years represented by five members in each of the eight Congresses, the Democrats have had fifty years and the Republicans thirty. Of the Legislatures since 1860, say thirteen in all, including the one elect, the Democrats have had majorities in eight Senates and eight Assemblies, and a tie in one Assembly; the Republicans have had majorities in five Senates and four Assemblies, and a tie in one Assembly. On joint ballot the Democrats have had the power eight in thirteen years, and the Republicans the other five years, of course, including 1872.

Among the persons mentioned for the Speakership of the New-Jersey Legislature the most prominent are Messrs. Joy, of Essex, and Nathaniel Niles, of Morris county. Mr. Niles, who will probably be chosen, was elected to the last Assembly in a district supposed to be Democratic, and by a large majority. At the recent election he was again chosen, and by an increased majority. He is a young lawyer, in practice in this City, took a conspicuous place in the last Legislature, and is known as a man of high character and incorruptible integrity, and of unusual ability and promise.

### Investigating the Election Frauds.

For the last week the Subcommittee of the Apollo Hall Democracy have been very busy in receiving complaints against persons guilty of election frauds, and in preparing affidavits and collecting evidence for the purpose of prosecuting the guilty. Yesterday Henry L. Clinton and A. R. Lawrence Jr., counsel for the Apollo Hall Democratic Reform Committee, applied to Justice Bixby, of the Fourth District Police Court, for warrants against a large number of persons charged with perpetrating very serious criminal offenses against the Election law. Most of the complaints are against inspectors and canvassers. Some are charged with fraudulently miscounting ballots: many are charged with expelling from the room where the canvass was carried on watchers appointed by the candidates, so that they (the canvassers) might successfully accomplish their frauds in counting in the Tammany candidates and counting out those opposed to Tammany. Many of these canvassers are accused of not counting, or pretending to count at all, the ballots cast for the Tammany candidates, the canvassers arbitrarily giving them in announcing the result a much larger number of votes than they received. In many instances the canvassers pretended to count the votes of the Anti-Tammany candidates, giving them far less votes than they received. Upon being remonstrated with for doing this, and for not counting the votes of the Anti-Tammany candidates, the canvassers corruptly refused to count over the votes and rectify the fraud, but said it was no use to count the votes for the Tammany candidates—it was a waste of time. Some of the inspectors are charged with deliberately and knowingly allowing repeaters to vote several times within a few minutes.

Some inspectors are charged with throwing away ballots given them by voters and substituting other ballots which they put into the ballot-boxes. Other persons are charged with committing cowardly and dastardly assaults upon those who had the courage to challenge repeaters. These offenses are all punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Judge Bixby issued warrants against these parties. They will be arrested at once.

### Contested Wills—Another Case in the Surrogate's Court—The Belden Suit.

Another contested will case was entered upon yesterday, before Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate, in the matter of the estate of James H. Cutter, deceased, a resident of this City, who died on the 18th day of September last. Mr. Cutter was a ship-joiner, and left a property, real and personal, valued at $30,000, the whole of which, without reservation, by a will made just prior to his death, is devised to his widow. His children, of whom he left several, are not mentioned in the will. The executors named in the instrument are Mrs. Cutter, the widow, John S. Tyler and William H. Purdy, a brother-in-law; and the subscribing witnesses are William W. Lyon, Jacob A. Rogers and Ann Eliza Tyler. The will is contested by Stephen and Alexander Cutter, two sons of the deceased, but the grounds of contest have not yet been developed, only the testimony of the subscribing witnesses being taken yesterday, when the case was adjourned for a week. In the Belden will case, additional testimony was also taken yesterday, but nothing of public interest was elicited.

### The Assault on United States Deputy Marshal Dowley—Another Arrest.

At Commissioner Davenport's office, yesterday, J. Robert Foster, of No. 214 East Nineteenth-street, giving his occupation as a builder and contractor, was charged, on complaint of Marshal Sharpe, with being implicated in the recent assault on Deputy Marshal Dowley, for which Alderman Irving has been indicted. The prisoner was released on $2,000 bail, Forbes Hall becoming his bondsman. It was claimed by Jas. Erb, of No. 351 Second-avenue, that Foster was in his company on the night of the assault, and was nowhere near where it occurred.

### Lectures by Prof. Doremus.

We take pleasure in commending the new course of lectures which are to be given by Prof. Doremus next week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The title of the lectures, "The Blessings of Modern Science," is no doubt suggested by one of Prof. Huxley's recent lay sermons on the improvement of the physical and moral condition of the race, as effected by the growth of natural science. We may, indeed, compare, in this connection, the standing of Prof. Doremus as an eloquent speaker and brilliant illustrator, to that of the eminent lecturer just mentioned. There is, however, this difference, that in England the prominent men of science, for the most part, deliver their lectures to a limited audience, and that of the higher classes of society. Here, owing to Prof. Doremus' great popularity and splendid success in illustration, a larger and more general audience can be gathered, and at a comparatively small charge for tickets. Some of the apparatus for this course has been expressly imported for the occasion, and we are assured that the illustrations will be the most brilliant and costly ever attempted in this City.

### Money for the Parks.

The Deputy Controller paid $100,000 to the Department of Public Parks yesterday.

# THE DEMOCRACY.

### More About the Passive Policy—How the Party may Possibly do Something by Not Seeking to do Anything in the Next Presidential Campaign.

*From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 13.*

We do not conceal from ourselves, and we do not desire to conceal from others that, after the adoption of the passive proposition, and the successful result of its working, Democracy would no longer be precisely what it has been; it would cease to be the old Democracy, and become the new Democracy. It would have cast off a part of its traditions and have consented to that inevitable transformation which the tremendous events of the last ten years have made necessary, and which the party must submit to, sooner or later, unless it stubbornly insists on inviting its utter destruction by resisting them. The Democracy was, and is, and must continue to be, the conservator and champion of the Constitution; but this very character forbids it to be stubbornly changeless. The Constitution itself has been changed in spite of the opposition of its champion, and the Democracy needs to adapt itself to this alteration. The Constitution which the party is henceforth to defend and conserve is not the Constitution of 1860, but the Constitution of 1870. It is still the Constitution of our country, and if the party in power will not respect it, there is the greater reason why we should perform that office. The forcible alterations effected in the instrument during and since the war have destroyed its old lines of defense, and made some confusion in the ranks of its defenders. Eleven years ago the ultimate formulary of Democracy, as given at the South, even though not assented to at the North, was the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98, which declared that each State of the Union was the sole judge of infractions of the constitution, and of the remedy for them. This, of course, meant the rights of withdrawal from the Union. This doctrine vanished in the smoke of the war; the South tested it to the extremest limit of human effort and endurance, and failed; and it is therefore no longer to be thought of. The Democracy, both at the North and at the South, recognize this fact, and in both regions they recognise the necessity of a Constitutional interpretation adapted to the new order of things. We do not mean that the Democracy should or can abandon one letter of the Constitution, or assent to a lax construction of it; we mean, merely, that it must look at the Constitution as it now is, and not as it was; it must not only defend what is left of the old Constitution, but it must accept and respect the new parts of it, and it must secure the confidence of the country in these respects.

Can it not do this most effectually by an attitude of non-action than by any amount of declarations? If the Democratic Party should enter the field to contest the Presidency in 1872, under its own banner, and with its own ticket, we know that the party in power would sound its old war alarms, proclaim the country in danger, charge the Democracy with being the enemy of the Union and of American nationality, assert that its success would imperil the settlements of the war, and rally the North under the standard of GRANT as the most capable man to maintain the existing order. No emphasis and solemnity of declaration would suffice to counteract the effect of this crusade; the Democracy would be on the defensive, and it would be a losing campaign for it from the beginning. But suppose the Democracy formally withdrew and leave the Presidential field absolutely to its opponents; that would remove the war and all war questions effectually from the contest; there would be no discussion about the amendments, the settlements, the Union and the public faith. The Republican Party would have only Republicans to fight, and it could not make sham issues with them. The withdrawal of the Democratic Party from the arena would disarm the Northern Union sentiment of all resentment, by destroying all pretext for it; and it would replace the popular suspicion which our opponents now so easily excite, by a popular confidence which our opponents could not unsettle.

With the success of a Liberal Republican ticket, chosen mainly by Democratic voters, would come a cheerful and easy adaptation of the Democracy to the Constitution as it is. The joy that followed the overthrow of the party of proscription and force, would dissipate resentments and animosities, and quench all feeling of retaliation. The whites of the South would find that the enjoyment of their own full freedom logically meant the guarantee to the blacks of their full freedom; what is now reluctantly done through compulsion, would be cheerfully done by free will; a voluntary and hearty respect for a protecting Federal Government would take the place of dislike for an intermeddling and oppressive one; the people would uphold the public faith in connection with the public debt, no less stoutly for being relieved of a power which assumes that one-half the people desire to repudiate the debt; and the new Democracy, in taking the oath to support the Constitution as it is, and in showing the functions of a National Administration vaster than and different from the National Administration in 1860, would necessarily, and without an effort, conform to the demands of an altered position, and become, to that extent, an altered party.

### Methodist Missionary Society.

The General Committee of the Methodist Missionary Society have been in session for the past two days. Bishop SIMPSON presided. Dr. TRIMBLE, Gen. FISH and Dr. FOSS were appointed a committee to report in reference to the removal of the remains of the late Bishop KINGSLEY, of Beyrout. Appropriations were made as follows to the different Conferences:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Illinois | $1,000 | Genesee | $800 |
| Central New-York | 800 | Georgia | 11,000 |
| Central Ohio | 1,500 | Holston | 9,000 |
| Central Pennsylvania | 1,500 | Illinois | 1,000 |
| Cincinnati | 1,800 | Indiana | 1,000 |
| Colorado | 8,000 | Iowa | 800 |
| Delaware | 1,600 | Kansas | 7,000 |
| Des Moines | 1,000 | Kentucky | 8,000 |
| Detroit | 3,000 | Lexington | 1,000 |
| East Genesee | 500 | Louisiana | 9,000 |
| East Maine | 1,000 | Maine | 2,500 |
| Erie | 2,000 | | |

### The Chatham-Street Casualty—The Jury Censure the Car-Conductor.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JOHN MILLER, of No. 28 Liberty-street, who was run over, on Wednesday evening, in Chatham-street, by Car No. 190 of the Third-avenue line. The evidence showed that deceased was riding in car No. 103, and the conductor, GEO. W. HILL, finding him stupid from liquor, ejected him, in accordance with the rules of the Company. In being pushed off the car, he struck his head against an iron bar, and fell, but got up, and was crossing the other track, when he was knocked down, and run over by Car No. 190, driven by JOHN PIERCE, who called to MILLER to get out of the way, and put on the brake, but was unable to stop the car in time. A verdict was rendered censuring HILL "for the dangerous manner in which he ejected the deceased from the car."

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 20: Nos. 395, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 409.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Williamson vs. Williamson; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Brady.*

Guion, &c., vs. Tirney, &c.; motion granted for short calendar.

Hildreth vs. Shepard; the bond is sufficient.

Robinson vs. Dayton; Parsons vs. Sheridan; The National Wood Manufacturing Company vs. D. Peel Secor; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Gregory vs. Gregory; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; motion granted.

Dabney vs. Greely; I am in doubt about this demurrer being frivolous, and therefore deny the motion, with $10 costs to abide the event.

The Manhattan Brass and Manufacturing Company vs. Roberts; demurrer sustained, with leave to defendant to amend his answer on payment of costs within twenty days.

Newcomb vs. Lackey; order granted.

Brown vs. Cooling; order of reference.

Pain vs. Cooling; order of reference.

Fielding vs. Purdy; order for extra allowance.

West vs. Tilton; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 17.

*By Judge Loew.*

Greenwood vs. Pfirmann; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; order to be settled on five days' previous notice to the opposing party.

Stern vs. Ice Company; motions denied without costs.

McElroy vs. Bogers; motion denied without costs.

Reich vs. Pecare; motion to continue injunction and appoint a referee denied.

Blesson vs. Glass; motion denied with leave to renew. (See memoranda for counsel.)

Roberts vs. Taylor; order to examine judgment debtor vacated without costs.

Rall vs. Rall; order of arrest vacated. (See memorandum for counsel.)

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

268.—*Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Stoughten, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Mississippi.—This is an action on a policy of insurance, and judgment below was for the defendant in error. A new trial was denied, and the cause comes here for review on questions of practice. The plaintiff in error files no brief, and the case is submitted on the brief of the defendant, by W. P. Harris and W. T. Withers.

No. 269.—*Christmas et al. vs. Gaines, Julian et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—This was a proceeding by bill in equity, instituted by the appellees to subject a debt due by one Lyon, one of the appellants, to Christmas, to the payment of a judgment of the appellees, recovered against Christmas, on the ground that the debt due from Lyon had been assigned as a pledge to indemnify the sureties of Christmas on a writ of error bond, given, on the suing out of a writ of error to the judgment, to this Court, in which the judgment was affirmed at the December term, 1866. The proceeding was successful below, and it is here contended that the Court below was without jurisdiction, because the controversy was in fact between citizens of Kentucky, and that the decree must for that reason be reversed. On the merits it is said there was no assignment as alleged, and if there was there was no such notice to persons debating with the assignor as would prevent them acquiring an interest in the notes representing the debt.

P. Phillips for appellants; W. P. Harris for appellees.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

HOW BANKRUPTCY ACCOUNTS ARE TO BE AUDITED.

A decision defining the duties of Register in Bankruptcy, in auditing accounts of bankrupts, was given by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, yesterday, in a proceeding brought by Abraham B. Clark as to the question whether Register J. S. Williams was required to audit and pass certain accounts filed with him at an adjourned meeting of creditors of the separate estate of Clark. Judge BLATCHFORD says:

Inasmuch as the Register has, by section 4 of the act, and General Order No. 5, the general power to audit and pass the accounts of assignees, and by section 27 it is provided that at second general meeting of creditors the assignee must report and exhibit to the Court and to the creditors, first, a true account of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath, and produce and file vouchers of all payments for which vouchers are required by any rule of the Court, I think that the Register has power, and that it is his duty, to audit and pass any accounts so reported and exhibited. Section 27 requires the assignee to exhibit at the same time a schedule of creditors and property, and a statement of the whole estate, as then ascertained, and of property recovered, and property outstanding, and debts or claims undetermined, and moneys remaining on hand, and thus the creditors, by a majority in value, are to determine what net sum shall be divided, retaining a sum sufficient to provide for undetermined claims not proved, and for other expenses and contingencies. The creditors are to have notice of this meeting, and must, therefore, be prepared to object, if they desire, to such accounts as the assignee shall then report and exhibit under section 27. In order to arrive at the net sum to be decided, the outstanding claims, not disputed or objected to, must be arrived at, and their amount deducted. If they are not disputed or objected to, it is the duty of the Register to admit their payment, as part of the business of auditing and passing the accounts, even though they have not been actually paid by the assignee. They may properly come under the head of "other expenses," the amount of which is to be retained by the assignee, such retention being specifically authorized by the meeting, and the Register to meet the specific items as expenses.

The provision in section 28, for auditing and passing the accounts of the assignee at the meeting for the final dividend, cannot in any manner be regarded as implying that such accounts of the assignee as are presented at the second general meeting of creditors shall not then be audited and passed by the Register.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 17

*Before Chief-Justice Ingraham and Justice Cardozo.*

REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS TO DISPOSSESS.

*The People ex rel. Parsons and Spelman and St. John O'Neil Doris.*—This case came before the Court on a writ of certiorari issued by Judge Barnard at the instance of St. John O'Neil Doris, a sub-tenant of Parsons & Spelman, who were dispossed under a warrant granted by Judge Kane, of the Eighth District Court. On behalf of the relator, Doris, it was claimed that the affidavit of the landlord did not name Doris, and, not having done so, the Justice was without jurisdiction to include him in the summons; also, that the relation of landlord and tenant did not exist as to Parsons & Spelman, they having assigned the lease to Doris before proceedings were taken. Judgment affirmed.

Hugh Duffy for relator; David McAdam for respondent.

CONVERSION OF PROPERTY—NO APPEAL FROM ORDER OF ARREST.

*Louis Michel, Executor of John Q. Osborne, vs. Chas. A. Stetson, Jr.*—This was an appeal from an order of Judge BARNARD, made at Special Term, vacating an order of arrest against defendant. Plaintiff and defendant were appointed executors of John Q. Osborne, who left personal property to the value of about $2,000. The property first went into possession of the Public Administrator, from whom it was received by defendant who sold and retained the proceeds, refusing to pay funeral expenses, &c. Plaintiff subsequently qualified as executor, while defendant did not, but refused to account for the property or its proceeds. Plaintiff commenced his action to recover the property or its proceeds, and obtained against defendant an order of arrest, issued by Judge Cardozo, on the ground of having converted the property. This order was subsequently vacated by Judge Barnard, and from that order plaintiff took an appeal.

The Court now reverses the last order, holding that the decision of Judge Cardozo is final until the trial of the general issue.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Committee on Character will meet in General Term Room, on Monday next, at 3 P. M.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nov. 17.

*Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.*

A TENNESSEE LAND SPECULATION.

*C. L. Gerding vs. William A. Kobbe.*—This is an action brought to recover $26,000, being the alleged value of certain stock in a Tennessee Land Company, under an agreement claimed to have been made by defendant for the formation of said Company, and the delivery of the stock to plaintiff's assignor. The defendant denies any liability under the agreement, and claims that the stock was to be delivered only in case the Company was formed; that the Company was never formed and that its formation was prevented by acts of the plaintiff's assignor; that there is no value to the stock claimed and that any recovery should only be to a nominal amount.

The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Messrs. Fullerton & Parsons for plaintiff; Messrs. Gerard & Buckley for defendants.

### SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 17.

*Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.*

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

*Henry G. Freeman vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover $755, being the amount of overdue coupons of stock issued by the defendant in 1860. The plaintiff claimed payment in gold, and defendants answered that they were willing to pay in greenbacks, but not in gold. Since the commencement of the suit the United States Supreme Court has rendered its decisions, holding that the Legal-tender act applied to contracts made before its enactment. Counsel for plaintiff, on the case being called, took a judgment for the amount in greenbacks, the defendant making no appearance.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 17.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.*

This Court has adjourned until the 2d of December next.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 17.

*Before Judge Loew.*

LAWYERS' LITIGANT.

*Theron R. Strong and Elliott S. Shepard vs. Jeremiah S. Black.*—This action was commenced in this Court in March last by plaintiffs, eminent lawyers of this State, against Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, the former Attorney-General of the United States, to recover $3,000 for services rendered and moneys advanced on behalf of defendant. The cause was referred, and proceeded for some time, but not up to the point of defendant entering on his defense. Under these circumstances, defendant now seeks to move the cause into the Federal Court on an affidavit setting forth that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, are residents of different States; that from local prejudice he cannot have a fair trial; that he has filed his petition in pursuance of the statute, and has tendered a bond in $6,000, with Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell as sureties, to respond to any judgment that may be rendered against him. It was contended, in opposition to the motion, that the trial having been entered upon, the defendant had thereby submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the State Court, and was too late in filing his petition for removal. Decision reserved.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 17.

*Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.*

DAMAGES FOR A BROKEN COLLAR-BONE.

*John Bantell vs. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries received by plaintiff through the alleged carelessness of the defendants. It appeared that defendants lease the pier at the foot of Cedar-street, North River, for receiving freight, and in June, 1870, while plaintiff was driving his truck on the dock the wheel went into a hole, throwing him off, breaking his collar-bone and rupturing him. The jury awarded plaintiff $2,250 damages by default.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 116⅛ | 100 Canton Co. | 69¾ |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 111⅛ | 400 Pac. Mail..b. c..s3. | 46¾ |
| 1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.c. | 113⅛ | 1000 do. | 46⅜ |
| 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....small | 114 | 400 W. Un. Tel...b. c. | 67¼ |
| 56,000 do. | 114⅛ | 100 Adams Ex. | 87 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 | 114¾ | 50 do. | 87¼ |
| 51,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c. | 114⅞ | 5 do. | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.c. | 109⅞ | 100 U. S. Ex. | 57⅛ |
| 20,000 Tenn. 6s, old.b.c. | 67¼ | 20 Am. M. Un. Ex. | 59⅛ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. | 66½ | 50 Wells-F. Ex...b. c. | 55⅛ |
| 5,000 Va. 6s, Cons. | 63⅛ | 400 N. Y. Cen. & H. | 91⅛ |
| 10,000 S. Car. 6s, old. | 71½ | 100 do...bet. call. | 91⅛ |
| 8,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. | 29¼ | 10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. bet. cal. | 87 |
| 1,000 do. | 29⅜ | 500 Erie. | 30⅛ |
| 2,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April and Oct. | 27½ | 300 do...bet. call. | 30⅛ |
| 2,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. tax | 15 | 500 Reading..bet. call. | 110⅛ |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, H.&S.J.I. | 93¼ | 1000 do. s30. | 110⅝ |
| 1,000 Harlem 1st | 102 | 200 Harlem...b. c..b3. | 124 |
| 5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. | 103 | 100 Lake Sh. & M. So. | 85⅛ |
| 3,000 do. | 102⅞ | 300 do...bet. call. | 85⅜ |
| 11,000 Un. Pac. 1st. | 90⅜ | 200 do. b3. | 85⅛ |
| 12,000 do. | 90⅛ | 500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. | 59⅛ |
| 13,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.B. | 78 | 700 do. | 59⅞ |
| 1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. | 80⅛ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. | 124 |
| 4,000 Mich. So. F.S.B. | 100⅛ | 100 N. J. Cen. bet. call. | 108⅛ |
| 16,000 H.&St.J.8s, C.B. | 96 | 5 P., Ft. W. & C. G. | 96 |
| 5,000 do. | 95⅛ | 50 Del., L. & W. | 109⅛ |
| 1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d | 97 | 100 Mor. & Essex. | 95⅜ |
| 2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. | 94⅛ | 61 do. | 95⅛ |
| 500 Tol & W. Eq. B. | 82 | 200 Un. Pac..bet. call. | 24⅞ |
| 5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. | 93 | 200 do. | 25 |
| 1,000 Cl. & Tol. S.F.B. | 102 | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.c. | 77⅜ |
| 3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. n. | 103 | 600 Tol., W. & W..b. c. | 61⅛ |
| 8,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. | 95 | 500 do. s60. | 61½ |
| 2,000 Cedar F.&M. 1st | 85 | 500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. | 39⅞ |
| 100 Quick. Min. Co. | 21¾ | 200 Han. & St. Jo. | 58⅛ |
| 300 do. | 22 | 200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. | 70 |
| 50 do...bet. call. | 21¾ | 100 do. | 71 |
| | | 10 Second-av. | 65 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 111⅛ | 400 Adams Express. | 87 |
| 500 do. small | 111 | 100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. | 59⅛ |
| 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. | 114⅛ | 100 U. S. Express. | 57⅛ |
| 40,000 do. | 114⅛ | 300 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.b3 | 92 |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. | 111 | 200 do. | 92 |
| 500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. | 114⅛ | 20000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. | 87⅛ |
| 28,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 114⅞ | 200 Reading R....b. c | 111⅛ |
| 40,200 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 109⅞ | 300 L. S. & M. S..b. c. | 85⅛ |
| 4,000 U. S. Cur, 6s. | 113⅛ | 400 Erie Railway..b3. | 30⅛ |
| 11,000 do. | 113⅛ | 100 Harlem Railroad. | 123⅞ |
| 50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. | 66⅛ | 6 Michigan Cen. | 121 |
| 5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. | 29⅛ | 100 Panama. | 60 |
| 7,000 do. | 29⅛ | 300 Cleve. & Pitts. | 123¾ |
| 1,000 Mo. St. 6s. | 97⅛ | 100 Union Pacific. | 25⅛ |
| 4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. | 90⅛ | 100 do. | 25⅛ |
| 13,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. | 103 | 600 do. | 25⅛ |
| 5,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. s3. | 90⅛ | 500 do...bet. call. | 25⅛ |
| 1,000 Pac. 7s. guar. by St. of Mo. | 101⅛ | 100 Chic. & N. W. | 60⅛ |
| 300 West. Un. Tel. | 68⅛ | 25 do. | 60⅛ |
| 300 do...bet. call. | 68⅛ | 15 do. | 61 |
| 500 do. | 68⅛ | 500 do...bet. call. | 60⅛ |
| 100 Pac. M.S.S. Co. b.c. | 47⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. Paul. | 56⅛ |
| 100 do. | 47⅛ | 50 Mil. & St. P. Pref. | 78⅛ |
| 300 Mariposa Min. Co. | 1 | 5 Pitts., Ft. W.&C.G. | 96⅛ |
| 100 Mariposa Pref. | 1⅛ | 50 Del., Lack. & W. | 109⅛ |
| 100 Quick. Min. Co. b.c. | 22⅛ | 300 Ohio & Miss. | 40⅛ |
| | | 60 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c. | 76 |
| | | 200 H. & St. Joseph. | 58 |
| | | 300 H. & St. Jos. Pref. | 70 |
| | | 200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. | 18¾ |

FRIDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The ease in Money among the Brokers is quite marked today. A considerable amount of balances are lent at 5 ₱ cent., although this rate is not the rule of the Street. The quotations range from 5 to 7 ₱ cent., according to the nature and security of arrangement between borrower and lender. The Banks having greatly strengthened their position in the last fortnight, are discounting with some freedom for their regular dealers at 7 ₱ cent., and there is less trade paper offering on the Street at dearer rates.

Gold is steady at 111⅜@111½ ₱ cent., while Exchange on London shows increased firmness at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. The stiff rates are due, in a measure, to the impression that the amount of the 5-20 Bonds of 1862 belonging to Europe and called in for redemption, which will appear at the Treasury on the First of December, in place of being presented to the Anglo-American Syndicate for the New Loan in London, is likely to prove larger than heretofore anticipated. The inducement of profit to send out the Bonds, however, is qualified by the rise in Exchange, and we are still under the impression that the proportion of the $82,000,000 Coupon Bonds owned in Europe will nearly all be sold to or exchanged with the London Syndicate. The $18,000,000 Registered Stock held in this country will nearly all be owned by the American Syndicate before the First of December. In any event, we can discover no cause of disturbance to the Money Market in the First of December adjustment of the entire $100,000,000 Stock called in.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds showed increased strength, supported by higher figures from London, and a scarcity of the 5-20s of 1867 Stock here. This class of 5-20s sold at 115 ₱ cent., and closed at 115@115⅛ ₱ cent. The 1862s (excluding the series called in for redemption) closed 111⅞@112 ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s, the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents, were all firm. The London quotation for 1867s is the highest 5-20 quotation ever made abroad. The Southern State Bonds are easier by 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Tennessees than yesterday, and there is continued depression in South Carolinas; sales at 29½ ₱ cent. The Pacific Mortgages advanced to 90⅝ ₱ cent. for the Unions, and again sold at 103 ₱ cent. for the Centrals. The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares reflect a bullish or upward speculation, though not without a sharp and pretty numerous opposition on the bearish side of the market. There was a further rise of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on Reading today, and an increased movement on Union Pacific, which sold up rapidly at one moment to 26⅝@27 ₱ cent. The New-York Central and most of the Western Roads fluctuated ½@⅝ ₱ cent. through the day, the demand appearing strongest for Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi. The fall in North-west, a fraction below 60 ₱ cent., brought forward new buyers in the Afternoon at 60@60⅛ ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list Western Telegraph rose to 68¼ ₱ cent., and then relapsed to 68@67⅞ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail was a fraction better than yesterday. After the late Board, in the Hall of the Exchange, there was a moderate business doing, and the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold left off a shade easier; Exchange firm; Money very easy; the Bank movement, on the return to-morrow Afternoon, likely to show increased strength.:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 17.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 110 | 110 |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111⅞ | 112 |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114⅞ | 115 |
| American Gold | 111⅝ | 111½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅜ | 109½ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 91⅝ | 91⅛ |
| N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs | 87⅛ | 87 |
| Reading | 110⅞ | 111⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| North-west Common | 60 | 60⅛ |
| North-west Preferred | 89⅛ | 90 |
| Pacific Mail | 46⅜ | 46⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 77⅜ | 78 |
| St. Paul Common | 56 | 56 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 39⅞ | 40⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 61⅛ | 61⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Erie | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 25⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Lake Shore, Ex Scrip | 85⅜ | 85⅛ |
| Lake Shore, Scrip | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |

Market at very close steady.

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 | 116⅛ | 5-20 coup., n. 1., '65 | 114⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 | 117⅛ | 5-20 reg., '67 | 113⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 111⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 115 |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 112⅛ | 5-20 reg., '68 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 111⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68 | 115 |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 111⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 111⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 110 |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 111⅛ | 6s currency | 113⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., n. 1., '65 | 113⅛ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 90⅛ | Tol. & W. Cons. Con. | 86 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 90⅛ | Han. & Naples 1st | 86 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 102 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 | 93 |
| Erie 1st, Ext. | 97 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 | 84⅛ |
| Erie 2d, 7s, '79 | 92⅛ | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90 | 88 |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83 | 89 | Ill. & So. Iowa 1st | 87⅛ |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80 | 86 | Gal. & Chi. Ext. | 100 |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88 | 85 | Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 101⅛ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 92 | Morris & Essex 1st | 102⅛ |
| Long Dock bonds | 90 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 102 |
| H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 | 104 | N. J. Cen. 1st, new | 103 |
| H. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 99 | N. J. Cen. 2d | 103 |
| Har. 1st | 102 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st | 103 |
| Har. Con. & S. F. 6s | 90 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 102 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds | 92 | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d | 95 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st | 110⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F. | 92 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d | 95 |
| M. S. & N. I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct. | 100⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 84⅛ |
| Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 102 | Chi. & Alt. S. F. | 98 |
| Cen. Pac. Gold bds. | 102⅛ | Chi. & Alt. 1st | 103 |
| Un. Pac. 1st bds | 90⅜ | Chi. & Alt. Inc. | 90⅛ |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 10s | 77⅛ | Ohio & Miss. 1st | 101 |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s | 80⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Con. | 90 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75 | 104 | Dub. & Sioux City 1st | 94⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st | 96 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st | 92 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d pref. | 86 | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s | 100 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. | 76 | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 | 93 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 99⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st | 94⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. | 93 | M.& St. P. 1st & M. D. | 87 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con. bs. | 88 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 83 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st | 98 | Chi. & Mil. 1st | 93 |
| Han. & St. Jo. Con. | 95 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st | 87 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 1st | 101 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d | 70 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d | 97 | Tol., P. & W., E. D. | 90 |
| Tol. & W. 1st Ext. | 94 | Tol., P. & W., W. D. | 88 |
| Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. | 86⅛ | Tol., P. & W. 2d | 78 |
| Tol. & W. 2d | 85 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 97 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bs. | 80 | Cedar Falls & M. 1st | 84⅛ |

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Del. & Hud. Canal | 121⅛ | Mariposa Min. Co. | 1⅛ |
| American Coal | 45 | Mariposa Min. Co. Pf | 1⅛ |
| Spring Mount. Coal | 61 | Mariposa Trust. Ctfs. | 23 |
| Canton Co., Baltimore | 69⅛ | Adams Express | 87 |
| Cons. Coal of Md. | 42 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 55 |
| Cumb. Coal and Iron | 35 | Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrp | 2 |
| Western Union Tel. | 67⅛ | Amer. Mer. Un. Ex. | 59⅛ |
| Quicksilver Min. Co. | 22⅛ | United States Ex. | 57⅛ |
| Quicksilver M. Co. Pf | 27⅛ | Pacific Mail | 46⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $353,130 56 |
| Gold payments | 1,391,857 22 |
| Gold balance | 65,621,061 66 |
| Currency receipts | 1,234,578 61 |
| Currency payments | 251,297 61 |
| Currency balance | 7,922,930 27 |
| Customs | 306,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 17.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 99½ | 100¼ |
| City 6s, new | .. | 103 |
| Camden and Amboy | 133 | 135 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 58 | 58⅝ |
| Reading | 111⅝ | 111¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅝ | 60 |
| Catawissa Preferred | 44⅞ | 45¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 24⅞ | 25¼ |
| Northern Central | 38½ | 39 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 34⅞ | .. |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | .. | 93 |

The receipts by the Western Telegraph in October, partly due to the Chicago excitement, were the largest for any single month for a long time past, if not the largest in the whole history of the Consolidated Company. We hear that on full settlement the amount will exceed $800,000. In the previous month of September the receipts settled up $740,000.

It is still insisted that there has been no illegal issue of South Carolina Bonds, but that the great and continued depression in price at the Stock Exchange grows out of the extravagant amounts of the new bonds pledged in and around the Street for Money advances to the State Agent in New-York at extra rates of Interest or Commissions to the lenders. The low credit of the Bonds prevents, of course, a renewal of these loans on any terms. The end and result of this difficulty ought soon to be known, and the sooner the better, if there is any hope left of averting utter ruin to the credit of the State.

The orders from abroad for the first Mortgages and Land Grants of the Union Pacific Company are gradually increasing, and the Common Stock of the Company has recently been taken hold of in Holland, if not in other markets of the Continent. This last-named circumstance has no doubt something to do with the present firmness in the Stock here.

The Express Stocks are rapidly advancing in price, as they have of late been gradually advancing in actual value on the unprecedented extent of their Fall business, divided in the Western, Southern and Atlantic States between the Adams, American and United States Companies. The Wells-Fargo Company is increasing its business with the Pacific States, and no doubt at profitable rates.

The report that Gold is at a premium in Paris, while the Bank of France professes to pay Gold on its Notes, is of difficult explanation. The Bank it is true issues no Notes under 50 francs, (or about $10,) but the French coinage is of 20 and of 40 franc pieces. It is explained to us that the Bank does *not* pay Gold, without qualification, on all its Notes and Deposits, and on an adverse Exchange with London, for example, the Bankers have to buy Gold in the open market.

Our reference of yesterday to the finances of Georgia was founded in part on newspaper information from Atlanta. We now learn that the advances of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS, directly to the State, are not only secured, as we intimated, by the Bonds of the State, but that they have had *no* dealings with the Western and Atlantic Road. The present balances due to Messrs. CLEWS are quite inconsiderable as compared with the sum mentioned by the Atlanta papers. The actual Cash balance is now less than $50,000.

In regard to the new Stock at par, voted by the Directors of the Michigan Central Road, to present Stockholders, in the proportion of one share new, to every six shares old Stock, we are requested to say that all Stockholders, of record in New-York, can make their settlements with, and receive their new Certificates from, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Capt. W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant, advertise for $50,000 of the Bonds, under sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by noon on Friday next, Nov. 24.

The New-York stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company are requested to notify of their acceptance of the allotment of Stock, and make payment for the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

| | 1871. | 1870. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & Alton | $475,608 | $459,577 | $16,031 |
| Central Pacific | 1,005,475 | 828,447 | 177,028 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. | 338,724 | 339,230 | .... |
| Illinois Central | 761,964 | 903,225 | .... |
| Kansas Pacific | 392,500 | 355,809 | 36,691 |
| Lake Shore & Mich. So. | 1,395,000 | 1,288,000 | 107,000 |
| Marietta & Cincinnati | 175,438 | 153,531 | 21,907 |
| Michigan Central | 582,802 | 511,477 | 71,325 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 841,150 | 908,313 | .... |
| Ohio & Mississippi | .... | 355,187 | .... |
| Pacific, of Missouri | 369,887 | 339,091 | 30,796 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mt. | 175,792 | 127,069 | 48,723 |
| Toledo, Wab. & West. | 600,205 | 451,293 | 148,912 |
| Union Pacific* | 800,000 | 719,623 | 80,377 |
| St. Louis, Alt. & T. H.* | 186,489 | 163,284 | 23,205 |
| Total | $8,101,034 | $7,548,059 | $761,905 |
| Net increase, 1871 | | | 552,975 |

*Approximate.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 1.

| | 1871. | 1870. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & Alton | $4,429,122 | $4,025,849 | $403,273 |
| Central Pacific | 7,958,827 | 6,634,911 | 1,324,916 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. | 3,106,946 | 2,684,471 | 422,475 |
| Illinois Central | 7,031,865 | 7,174,494 | .... |
| Lake Shore & Mich. So. | 10,725,890 | 9,696,185 | 1,029,705 |
| Marietta & Cincinnati | 1,348,327 | 1,133,470 | 214,857 |
| Michigan Central | 4,845,118 | 3,945,335 | 899,783 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 5,572,744 | 6,100,288 | .... |
| Pacific of Missouri | 2,976,306 | 2,904,091 | 72,215 |
| St. Louis & Iron M. | 1,321,729 | 1,104,829 | 216,900 |
| St. Louis, Alt. & T. H. | 1,580,326 | 1,531,037 | 49,289 |
| Toledo, Wabash & W. | 4,689,248 | 3,603,351 | 1,085,897 |
| Union Pacific | 6,235,815 | 6,553,272 | .... |
| Total | $61,822,293 | $57,090,583 | $5,719,310 |
| Net increase, 1871 | | | 4,731,710 |

[*Financial Chronicle.*

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $1,605,733; amount marketed, $1,508,779.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF FOURTEEN per cent., and an annual increase of income of thirty-eight per cent., will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them at once into 7-30 Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.*

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 9 | Hides, No. | 45 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 184 | Leather, sides | 5,893 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,306 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 608 |
| Copper, bbls | 10 | Resin, bbls | 448 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 689 | Pea-nuts, bags | 477 |
| Eggs, bbls | 970 | Beef, pks | 1,746 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,410 | Cut-meats, pks | 521 |
| Meal, bags | 444 | Lard, pks | 978 |
| Wheat, bushels | 242,357 | Lard, kegs | 60 |
| Corn, bushels | 169,150 | Butter, pks | 3,269 |
| Oats, bushels | 133,254 | Cheese, pks | 4,872 |
| Rye, bushels | 21,482 | Tallow, pks | 127 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,741 | Grease, pks | 52 |
| Barley, bushels | 18,800 | Tobacco, hhds | 125 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 2,916 | Tobacco, bbls. & tcs. | 729 |
| Oatmeal, bbls | 100 | Tea, half chests | 287 |
| Beans, bbls | 92 | Whisky, bbls | 355 |
| Hops, bales | 90 | Wool, bales | 181 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—1,352 bales Cotton, 38,011 bushels Wheat, 760 bags Clover-seed, 206 boxes Bacon, 1,736 boxes Cheese, 27,095 lbs. Tallow, 4,360 lbs. Butter, 32,000 lbs. Lard, 90 bbls. Apples, 2 boxes Rifles.

By the bark *Chiarino*, for London—3,000 bbls. Resin, 2,000 cases Petroleum, 1,112 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Leopoldine Bauer*, for Queenstown and orders—20,601 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Washington*, for Havre—72 bales Cotton, 1,450 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Hominy, 19 cases Preserves, 30 bags Pepper, 2 cases Essential Oil, 70 pks. Sewing Machines, 25 cases Can Goods, 200 tcs. Lard, 7 bags Roots.

By the ship *C. Luling*, for Bremen—7,821 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *J. E. Shea*, for Bordeaux—3,404 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Marianna*, for Lisbon—25 boxes Clocks, 51 boxes Drugs, 6,000 Staves, 170 boxes Extract Logwood, 60 boxes Extract Fustic, 99 hhds. Tobacco, 2 boxes Tobacco, 108 Oars, 28 boxes Cheese, 2 boxes Hair, 25,312 bushels Wheat, 10,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Brothers*, for Genoa—2,319 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. *Isaac Oliver*, for Jacmel—250 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Pork, 400 pks. Fish, 800 boxes Soap, 30 bales Tobacco, 20 boxes Cheese, 2 tcs. Ham, 1,800 lbs. Lard, 1,100 lbs. Butter, 10 cases Biscuits, 25 boxes Candles, 25 boxes Florida Water, 30 cases Kerosene, 48 bales Denims, 5 bags Pepper.

By the brig *San Carlos*, for Barbados—7,000 Shooks.

By the schr. *R. M. Atwood*, for Mayaguez—2,450 lbs. Butter, 4,718 lbs. Ham, 880 lbs. Cheese, 250 bbls. Potatoes, 30 bbls. Onions.

By the schr. *A. L. Putnam*, for Antigua—353 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 40 bbls. Pork, 250 boxes Candles, 600 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Peas, 1,294 lbs. Cheese, 50 bushels Potatoes, 10 bushels Apples, 12 bushels Vegetables, 700 lbs. Ham, 240 lbs. Butter, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 10 pks. Oil-meal, 100 reams Paper, 50 cases Kerosene, 200 bdls. Shooks.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for prompt delivery, mostly for shipment, and spinning, opening strong, but closing less buoyantly, though without material change in values; sales, 4,240 bales, (of which 76 bales were to arrive,) including 2,141 bales to shippers, 1,768 bales to spinners, 231 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a fair trade reported but at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 12,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 100 bales at 18 5-16c.; December, 1,800 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18 13-32c., 1,100 bales at 18 7-16c.; January, 700 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 200 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 50 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 100 bales at 19¼c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅜c. And today, for November, 700 bales at 18 5-16c.; December, 500 bales at 18 7-16c.; 200 bales at 18½c., 400 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 500 bales at 18 11-16c.; 200 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18¾c.; March, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each, at 19¼c., together; April, 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18⅜c.; December, 18.38c.; January, 18.60c.; February, 18.77c.; March, 19c., April, 19.34c. The receipts at this port today were 2,305 bales, including 1,548 bales from Norfolk, 433 bales from Wilmington, and 324 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 19,321 bales, and for the week 99,623 bales, against 64,461 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 669,555 bales, against 797,680 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 15⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Low Middling | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| Middling | 18¾ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 19¼ |
| Good Middling | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention and has been quoted less firm, with rather more urgency on the part of holders to realize. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,700 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 45; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl. | $4 25@$5 65 |
| Sour Flour | 4 70@ 6 15 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 85@ 6 45 |
| Extra State | 6 70@ 7 50 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 6 70@ 7 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 50@ 9 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 75@ 7 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 20@ 9 00 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 6 50@ 6 85 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 90@ 9 00 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 7 85@10 25 |

Southern Flour has been in less demand at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $6 55@$8 05 for ordinary to very good, and $8 05@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 25@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active, opening stronger, especially for prime samples of Milwaukee Spring, in store, which were in request on speculative account, but closing heavily, and generally in favor of buyers. The export movement has been checked by the buoyancy in ocean freights. The milling inquiry has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 66½, chiefly at $1 60@$1 64 for fair to prime Red, and $1 64@$1 66 for Amber do., the latter in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 58@$1 61, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 52 for Chicago, afloat, and $1 54@$1 55 for Milwaukee, in store and afloat; White Genesee, $1 68@$1 75; Red and Amber do., $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in more demand, closing more firmly, on lighter offerings, especially of prime mixed Western, both in store and afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at 78½c.@79c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c. for prime do., in store; 78c.@79c. for new do.; 80c.@82½c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 83c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat....Rye has been in some request on the basis of 95c. reported bid for the best samples of Western, with 98c.@$1 asked....Barley has been in brisk demand, mostly on speculative account, at a further sharp rise in price, closing strong and buoyant. The chief dealings have been in good to prime samples, in store; sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, including Canada West, in store, at $1 20 for prime, with $1 22 subsequently reported bid for choice; $1 15 for Upper Lake, and $1 13 for two-rowed; four-rowed State, in store, at $1; and Western, in store, at 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been quiet, but held with more confidence....Oats have attracted less attention and have been quoted less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels at 53c.@53½c., chiefly at 53c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 52c for straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 54c.@56½c., for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm in price and fairly active; offerings comparatively light; sales, 5,000 bbls. Strained at $4 75, and 250 bbls. extra choice White at $9 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull at old figures; 150 bbls. Wilmington and Washington were sold at $3 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more request at steadier rates; sales, 280 bbls. at 68½c., part in shipping order. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 68½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quite dull and heavy in the local market on the basis of 22c. for early delivery; sales 1,000 bbls. at this rate; also, 500 bbls., for December, at 22c. ₱ gallon....At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, November delivery, at 21¼c.@21½c., closing at 21¼c.@21½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., for each of the months of December and January, at 21¾c., with return; and 2,000 bbls., for December, at 21½c. ₱ gallon. Crude Oil, in bulk, continues quiet, on the basis of 12½c. for early delivery....Shipping Crude has been in slack demand, and quoted weak at 17c. here, and about 17c. at Philadelphia....Naphtha continues inactive from 10½c.@11½c. for Western and City, in shipping order....The Creek advices are of a dull and very irregular market; Upper Road, $4 10@$4 15; Lower Road, $4 25 ₱ bbl., for early delivery. ....Refined Oil, in cases, has been in some request at 27½c.@27¾c. ₱ gallon; sales, 4,500 cases.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been steady, but not active, the demand for both round and job lots having been on a moderate scale. Prime Mess Pork has been in less request and rather less firm. Other kinds dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., for early delivery, at $13 12@$13 25, chiefly at $13 12@$13 20 for Western Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a slow call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 15 for old, seller November.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and weak in price at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 8c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, 370 pks. ....Bacon has been in brisk demand for prompt and forward delivery at about steady prices; sales, 5,150 boxes, including 1,330 boxes Long Clear, various deliveries in November and early in December, at 8¼c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8¼c.; 350 boxes Short Rib and 50 boxes Stretford, early delivery, mostly at 8¼c.; 400 boxes Short Rib, December delivery, at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and for Chicago delivery, 100 boxes Long Clear, December, at 6¾c., 1,500 boxes do., January, February and March, at 7c.; 300 boxes Short Rib, December, at 6¾c.@6⅞c., mainly at the latter rate; 1,000 boxes Short Rib, December and January, at 6⅞c., and 100 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7c., and some odd lots at uniform figures ₱ lb....Lard has been in limited request and rather heavy, though closing with some show of steadiness. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for Western Steam; 9⅞c.@10c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City, the latter rate for choice for shipment. For forward deliveries sales were reported of 600 tcs. Western Steam, including seller January, 9⅛c.; do. February at 9⅛c., and do. March, 9⅛ ₱ lb. ....Beef has been in slack demand, within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been moderately sought after within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 160 tierces....Beef Hams have been in very moderate request in the local market at $23@$24 for the best brands of new; sales, 90 bbls. At Kansas City, 200 bbls. were sold at $22 ₱ bbl....Butter and Cheese have been very moderately sought after within the previous range of prices.

SUGARS—There has been a very moderate offering of desirable grades of Raw, particularly of refining stock, and holders have been rather firmer in their views, in some instances quoting prices up ⅛c. ₱ lb. The demand has been fairly active on the basis of previous full rates, but buyers have been reluctant to operate at any advance, and the bulk of the business reported since our last has been at strong and buoyant rates, though we cannot yet quote an established improvement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,448 hhds., 51 tcs. and bbls., and 3,500 boxes, including 800 hhds. strict fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 425 hhds. prime refining do. at 9⅜c.; 275 hhds. refining Demerara on private terms; 71 hhds. common refining Cuba at 8¾c.; 32 hhds., 49 tcs. and 2 bbls. French Island on private terms; 25 hhds. grocery Demerara at 11⅛c.; 12 hhds. do. Porto Rico at 10c.; 1,200 boxes Havana, No. 12 Clayed, at 9½c.; 800 boxes do. at 8 13-16c., and 1,500 boxes do., within the range of from 9⅛c.@10c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9c.@9⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades at from 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

FREIGHTS—There has been more firmness apparent in the line of berth freights, with a lighter offering of room and a more urgent call for accommodation, mostly for Grain, Provisions and Cotton, with a moderate inquiry for general cargo room at about current figures. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale, the reduced supply of tonnage available and the increased confidence of owners operating against free negotiations. The demand has been chiefly for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,830 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, mostly at 5-16d. for compressed, and ¼d. for compressed, by sail, ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 4,500 bushels Grain, by sail, to fill up, at 8d., with 8¼d.@9d. as ed for; Corn and Wheat, by steam, at 8d.@8¼d. bid; 550 boxes Bacon, by steam, part at 30s.; 105 pks. Tallow, by do., part at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 3,300 boxes Cheese, by do., 35s.@40s.; 500 bags Coffee, by do., at 40s.; 1,800 bags Clover-seed, by do., at 35s.; 100 tcs. Beef, by do., on private terms; 2,000 Hand Spikes, by sail, at 2d. each. For London, by sail, 650 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; 200 tons Clover-seed at 30s ₱ ton; also a British ship, 886 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 8d.; also by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 15,500 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, and 1,000 bbls. do.; 10 tons Lard-oil and 70 tons Tallow, on private terms; also, a British steam-ship, 836 tons net, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 500 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 437 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 3,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter; an American bark, 513 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia; a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., reported, without reliable particulars; and a British bark, 678 tons, (now at an Eastern port,) rumored, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s.; or, if direct, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Havre, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon at 55s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 649 tons, with 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (previously reported without particulars,) with privileges of Antwerp or Bremen, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 15,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, on private terms; also, by sail, 1,060 bags Coffee on private terms; 750 boxes Bacon at 35s.@40s., mostly at the latter rate; 1,450 tcs. Lard, part at 35s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 1,600 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton, and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; also, a British bark, 553 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bordeaux, a British brig, 267 tons, with 400 bbls. and 6,500 cases Petroleum and its products at 7s. ₱ bbl. and 32c. ₱ case. For Alicante, a British brig, 349 tons, with general cargo, out and back, on private terms, taking out 11,000 cases Petroleum at 30c. ₱ case, as the main part of outward cargo. For Gibraltar and orders, with privilege of Adriatic, a British brig, 244 tons, with 1,650 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a direct port in the Mediterranean, a British brig, 296 tons, with about 1,850 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. Some other Petroleum negotiations were in progress, but not definitely closed up to a late hour.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, was small at Weehawken Yards; 384 head of fresh Cattle were sold off; quality from common to fair; prices from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6¼ cwt.@8 cwt. on 56 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was small, the Cattle train due had not come to hand at noon; those lots on sale went from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@11 cwt., on 54 lbs.@60 lbs. to the cwt., net.; quality from common to extra good. Sheep dull; one sale only at $6 10½c. ₱ cwt. Hogs slow, from 6½c.@6¾c. for heavy Western Hogs. Bacon Pigs, 7c. ₱ lb., City Dressed.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. KELLY 179 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weight from 6 cwt.@9 cwt.; also, for J. JUDIE, 70 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for STAGE & LOUGHY, 72 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weight from 7 cwt @11c.; and again, for P. KLEMENS, 185 Steers, Ohios and Kentuckys mixed, from coarse to fat and rough, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; weight, 6 and 10 cwt. H. MYER sold for N. MORRIS 18 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt.; also, 36 Steers, Illinois common Cattle at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 64 Steers, Virginias, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self 75 Steers, Ohios, from fair to prime, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 8 cwt.@10 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 64 Steers, Virginias, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. SCHOMBERG & MOSES sold for selves 53 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.@7½ cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 77 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. TIDCOCK sold 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,430 lbs., at $6 10½ ₱ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG-YARDS.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold for week ending Nov. 18, 1871, 6,350 Sheep and Lambs; average ₱ head for Sheep, $4 43; range of prices from 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; average ₱ head for Lambs, $3 91; range of prices, 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals for yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards—1,172 head of horned Cattle, 1,546 Sheep and Lambs, 3,699 Hogs. Due—60 cars of horned Cattle, 26 cars of Hogs, 3 cars of Sheep.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, $1 20½@$1 21; No. 3 Spring, $1 13½@$1 14; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 20¾@$1 21¼; December, $1 22¼@$1 23¼. CORN—Heavy receipts depress the market; No. 2 Mixed, 43c.; seller, November, 42½c.@44½c.; December, 42½c.@43½c.; all year, 42½c.@43½c.; closing at inside figures. RYE dull and lower; No. 2 at 63c.; Rejected, 58c. BARLEY active, but not quotably higher; No. 2 Spring, 59c.@60c. for fresh receipts; 58½c.@59c. for regular. PORK dull and a shade lower; sales at $12 62½; seller December, $12 62½@$12 75; January, $12 62½@$12 70; February, $12 75@$12 80; March, $13 25@$13 30, closing weak. LARD dull and holders anxious to sell; sales at 8½c.@8¾c.; seller January, 8¾c.; February, 8¾c.; March, 9c. BULK MEATS firm and in fair demand. Green HAMS, 6½c.@7½c.; Shoulders, 3½c.@3¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¼c.@5½c. MEATS—In salt, ten to twelve days, Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 6c.; Short Clear Middles, 6¼c. WHISKY firm and in fair demand, closing at 87½c. HOGS in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $3 90@$4 10. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 10c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 11c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 62,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 142,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—146,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 118,000 bushels Oats. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 16c.; Corn and Rye, 14c.; Oats, 9c.@9½c. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and without change; 5,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago sold at $1 38. CORN quiet and steady; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 65c., and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 64c. OATS held at 43½c. for No. 2 Western, with no demand. RYE inactive. BARLEY firm at 75c., nominally for No. 2 Western; sale of three cars Canada at 84c., in store. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9½c.@10c. SEEDS inactive. HIGHWINES nominal; no sales. CATTLE—Receipts, 27 cars; market quiet; sales effected to local dealers; prices unchanged; sales 84 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,142 lbs., at $5; 87 Ohio Steers, ranging from 937 to 1,283 lbs., at $4@$5 50. SHEEP—Receipts, 420 head; market dull; prices ¼c. lower and no demand; sales of 1,098 head Michigan Sheep ranging from 78 to 82 lbs., at $3 62½@$4. HOGS—Receipts, 7,255 head; market quiet; prices steady and unchanged; sales, 2,540 head at $4 50@$4 65 for medium to choice.

OSWEGO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 56. CORN quiet. BARLEY firm; sales, 10,000 bushels choice Up-lake Canada at $1 06, and 2,500 bushels do. at $1 07. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady. Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn and Rye, 10½c.; Barley, 9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Wheat to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS—36,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 bushels Peas, 1,217,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged; New, $13; Old, $12 75. LARD dull and drooping; sales Steam at 8¾c. Bulk MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders 20 days in salt sold at 5¼c., packed; 35 days, sold at 5½c.; Clear Rib held at 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c., packed, and 20 days in salt. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live HOGS dull and lower, closing at $4 15@$4 30; receipts, 13,000 head. WHISKY steady at 88c. Green MEATS dull and prices have declined; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 5½c.@5¾c. HAMS, 7½c.@8c., latter light.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 2, $1 21¾; Regular, $1 23; seller December closed at a decline of ¼c.; No. 1, $1 25. OATS dull; No. 2, 32c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 45c. RYE—No. 1 scarce, 64c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 59c. LARD, 8¾c., seller all the year. Live HOGS dull; sales at $3 75@$4. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo firm at 11c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 43,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—19,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—COTTON active; Middling, 18⅛c.@18½c.; net receipts, 11,801 bales; gross receipts, 11,898 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,728 bales; coastwise, 2,595 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 97,972 bales; net receipts of the week, 30,454 bales; gross receipts, 34,617 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,795 bales; to Bremen, 2,200 bales; to Havre, 3,501 bales; coastwise, 8,392 bales; sales of the week, 32,000 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—COTTON strong; good demand; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,433 bales; gross, 2,411 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,519 bales; coastwise, 525 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,810 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,992 bales; gross, 11,955 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,519 bales; coastwise, 3,434 bales; sales of the week, 8,200 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON firmer and active; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,077 bales; gross, 1,316 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,221 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,489 bales; gross, 10,719 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,368 bales; to the Continent, 1,441 bales; coastwise, 5,141 bales; sales of the week, 5,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON very firm; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,179 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 783 bales; coastwise, 1,212 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 30,404 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,985 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,274 bales; coastwise, 3,089 bales; sales of the week, 6,112 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—COTTON strong; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,433 bales; exports, coastwise, 473 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 81,035 bales; net receipts of the week, 21,639 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,933 bales; to France, 1,911 bales; coastwise, 4,550 bales; sales, 6,750 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 1,650 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock 1870, 8,645 bales; 1871, 14,610 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,550 bales; sales of the week, 5,600 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet and weak at 58c.@60c. OATS quiet and weak at 50c. PORK firm and scarce at $15. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON quiet and unchanged; sales at 8c.@8½c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—WHEAT easier and in good demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 44; No. 2 at $1 37. CORN dull; High Mixed Old, 57c. OATS dull and nominal at 40c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Amber Michigan, $1 44; No. 1 White, $1 47@$1 47½. OATS, 41c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 65@$6 75.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90¼.

2½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money and the account. American Securities: United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 92; '67s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, old, 92; '67s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Nov. 17—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,500,000 francs during the week. French Rentes opened at 56f. 90c., and closed at 57f.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@9¾c. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export, and 13,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 539,000 bales, of which 88,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 120,000 bales, including 16,000 American. Actual export, 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Red Winter Wheat, 11s. 9d. ₱ cental. PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 371,000 bales, of which 94,000 bales are American.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report, to the 17th inst., have been 2,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 9d. ₱ quarter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days has been 27,500 quarters, including 22,500 American.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—TALLOW, 49s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £35 ₱ ton. Common RESIN, 12s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SPERM-OIL, £91@£92 ₱ ton.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. Sykes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1871.

n11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

BILLIARD TABLES.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S PATENT BEVELED tables, with Delaney's patent wire cushions, are being daily substituted in the place of the cat-gut cushions, which have proved worthless on account of their changing with the weather. Private houses furnished. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 40 Vesey-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1871.

### Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1½ o'clock—LA TRAVIATA—Miss Nilsson.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—PROMENADE CONCERT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens. Matinee at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee at 2½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

### The New-York Times.
### TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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In the face of the suspension of the Guardian Savings Bank, and the ugly rumors afloat, and the confusion, misery and loss which TWEED & Co. have already entailed upon the City—is it not monstrous that TWEED himself, and A. OAKEY HALL, should still be occupying foremost positions here? They are blocking up the wheels of the City Government, and adding by their present obstinacy to the wrongs they have already inflicted on the community. If they had any sense of shame left in them, if they were at all desirous of making some atonement for the evils they have caused, they would at once follow the examples of SWEENY and HILTON, and resign their offices. Next January, at the very furthest, will see the end of their rule—and it is a crying shame that they should be allowed to go on until then obstructing every department of the City Government. It is impossible that the credit of the City can be fully restored until these men take themselves off. The laborers cannot be paid while their schemes and intrigues are carried on. Day after day HALL is trying to persuade the public, through one or more of his papers, that he ought to be intrusted with the reorganization of the Government. Can no one convince him of the inexcusable folly of his course? If not, some very decided measures ought to be taken to bring him to his senses. TWEED and HALL insult the public afresh every day they remain in their present offices.

### Credit to Whom Credit is Due.

After a battle is fought and a victory won, it will generally be found that those soldiers who are the most boastful of their prowess, and the most forward to claim credit for their valiant deeds, are the very men who, during the progress of the fight, were seen skulking in the rear, or hiding themselves behind trees and hedges. The Democratic Party of this City and State has afforded a striking illustration of this common experience of military men, since the election of the 7th of November. If we are to judge from the tone of their leading journals, the Democratic Party, and it alone, deserves the credit of all that was gained by the people in that contest. Now, while we have not claimed, and do not propose to claim, the result of the late election, particularly in this City, as a purely Republican victory, neither do we propose to allow the Democratic Party to appropriate to itself credit that belongs to it least of all. So far as the State ticket is concerned, we claim the result to be a Republican victory, and the vote proves it. There is no evidence that, even in this City, any considerable number of Democrats voted the Republican ticket for State officers. The regular Democratic ticket received several thousand more votes here than it did two years ago, when the same candidates were running, and nearly as many as GOV. HOFFMAN received at the election a year ago.

With regard to City candidates, it is true there was more or less commingling of parties in the interest of Municipal Reform; but, even here, the Democratic Party can claim but a limited share of the credit of the victory. The vote for Register shows that, while the Republican Party polled its entire vote—fifty-four thousand and odd—for SIGEL, the Reform candidate, the Democrats only gave him twenty-four thousand votes, (and these mostly Germans,) while they gave the regular "Ring" candidate, SHANDLEY, the personal nominee of TWEED, 53,985. It thus appears that, in spite of all the exposures of the Tammany thieves, and in spite of the efforts of Mr. TILDEN and other honest Democrats in behalf of the Reform ticket, the great bulk of the Democratic Party still clung to the thieves' candidate, while only a comparatively small portion joined the Reform movement. It is also a notorious fact that a large portion of those Democrats who did join the movement only did so at the last moment, when they saw that it was absolutely necessary to save their party from utter ruin. The *World*, for instance, which was the leading representative of this class, defended the Tammany thieves up to the last moment, denied that they had been guilty of any fraud, and withheld from its readers all proofs of their villainy. As might be expected, it is now among the foremost to claim for itself and for the Democratic Party all the credit of the victory over the Tweed gang.

It is due to truth that these facts should be remembered, and they may also become important in discussing the measures to be adopted for carrying out the work of reform in this City. There are abundant indications that the Democratic Party, notwithstanding their feeble minority in the coming Legislature, design to frame a charter for this City exclusively in their own interest as a party, and, under the specious cry of "Reform," to demand its adoption by a Republican Legislature. It will then be quite pertinent to inquire how far the Democratic Party was instrumental in achieving the victory that has made "reform" possible. If the old Democratic doctrine—"to the victors belong the spoils"—were to be applied by the next Legislature, the share that would fall to the Democracy, either of the City or State, would be small indeed; but, strong as the provocation may be, we trust that the Republicans in the next Legislature will not be guided by this base motto of their enemies. In framing a charter for this City they should have in view only the interest of the people and of good municipal government; and while they will not be expected to legislate for the benefit of the Republican Party here, they certainly cannot be expected to aid the Democracy in reorganizing and strengthening their party, and saddling another Tammany Ring upon our citizens.

### The Grand Central Depot.

The numerous correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of the Grand Central Railroad Depot, will be glad to learn that Mr. VANDERBILT is extremely anxious to remove all just causes of complaint in connection with the management of the line. We understand that it was his desire originally to fence in the road, and to construct bridges at all the principal crossings for foot and carriage traffic. Under the beautiful system of doing business which has latterly prevailed in our Legislature, the "strikers" were always on the watch for an excuse to bleed all corporations. Permission to erect the bridges could not be obtained, and the City authorities took no pains to save the proprietors of the road from the expense of "manipulating" the necessary bill. Mr. VANDERBILT is still anxious to construct the bridges, and make efficient arrangements for the safety of the public. With regard to the incessant whistlings and shriekings which go on throughout the night on the road near the City, the employes of the line will receive instructions which will immediately abate the nuisance. We are satisfied of Mr. VANDERBILT's sincerity in the matter, and, therefore, it is only just to refrain from casting further censure upon him. The road as at present managed is an object of terror to the people who live in the districts through which it runs. Out of some scores of letters which reached us yesterday, we publish several as examples of the rest. Very deep feeling unquestionably exists on the subject, and we regard the complaints which have been addressed to us as entirely just. We have made ourselves acquainted with the facts of the case, and know that our correspondents have not overstated their grievances. Great alterations must undoubtedly be made—the sinking of the line would probably be most satisfactory to the public; but, at any rate, efficient measures must be taken to secure the safety of the ladies, children, and other passengers, to whom the road is at present an object of dread. The next Legislature will undoubtedly relieve Mr. VANDERBILT from any obstructions which he has found in the way of completing the works, and in the meantime the public may rest assured that their complaints will not be forgotten. The Fourth-avenue horse-cars will share, we hope, in the general improvement. The waste of time and loss of temper they occasion at present are more than they are worth.

### The Guardian Savings Bank.

In the report of the Committee of Seventy read by Col. STEBBINS at the great mass-meeting of Nov. 2, occurs the following passages:

> "This is a ghastly jest, the self-investment of the robbers of the world with a boundless financial credit. And yet the Ring clothed themselves with it. They intrenched themselves within the imposing limits of some of our most powerful bank and trust companies. They created many savings banks out of the forty-two which exist in the City and County of New-York. This they did within the last two years. The published list of directors will enable you to identify these institutions. In the Ring savings banks there are on deposit today, at nominal rates of interest, many millions of dollars. It is believed that into these banks the Ring have taken the City's obligations and converted them into money, which has been sent flowing into the various channels of wasteful administration, out of which they have drawn into their pockets millions on millions. I think that among the assets of the savings banks of the City, County and State, will be found not far from $50,000,000 of City and County debt taken for permanent investment. For the first time in the history of iniquity has the bank for the saving of the wages of labor been expressly organized as a part of a system of robbery; and for the first time in the history of felony have the workmen and workwomen, and the orphans and the children of a great City unwittingly cashed the obligations issued by a gang of thieves and plunderers."

That these words were no stronger than the circumstances demanded was known to everybody who had any acquaintance with the growth of the institutions in question. That there was a possibility of still graver consequences being entailed upon the community, through the peculiar disposition of the funds of savings banks created under Ring auspices, was felt by many who hesitated to give the thought expression. If excessive caution is demanded in speaking of the financial credit of any concern to which large public interests are confided, the rule should apply with double force to establishments intrusted with the hard-won earnings of the poor.

The present situation of the Guardian Savings Institution ought to have the effect not of exciting panic, but of showing the means of allaying it. It has the unenviable distinction of possessing WM. M. TWEED as its President, and of being yesterday placed by Judge BARNARD in the hands of a receiver. But there is no evidence that any of its depositors will lose a cent by its suspension, and the circumstances attending this ought to serve as a warning to other savings banks, whose management has not been above suspicion, to prepare themselves in time for any large demands likely to be made upon them. The case of the Guardian is briefly as follows: To that bank was confided, with what seems to have been a disregard of its charter and purpose, the keeping of a special fund of fifty-six thousand dollars accruing from the effects of deceased persons without heirs. The disposal of this fund came under the immediate jurisdiction of the Corporation Attorney, TOM FIELDS. The nominal depositor appears to have been a Mr. ROGERS, deputed by FIELDS to lodge the money. Like all other funds belonging to the City of New-York, these were, of course, at the ultimate disposal of the Controller. A few days ago, Mr. GREEN seems to have resolved to transfer this sum to another place of deposit. No one can doubt that it was his imperative duty to see the public money in safe keeping, and he would have been incurring a very grave responsibility in shutting his eyes to the fact that a bank which retained its President after he had been placed under arrest on a grave charge of theft, invited public distrust. A demand was accordingly made, on Thursday, upon the Guardian Savings Institution for the $56,000 of City funds which it held in keeping. The demand was, doubtless, large, but the deposit had been large too, and a savings bank which goes out of its way to take in such an amount ought, in justice to its other depositors, to have exceptional facilities for promptly meeting a demand for its recovery. The necessary warrant for the payment of the money was given to the Union Trust Company, with whom were to be deposited the transferred funds. The warrant was returned dishonored.

No legal proceedings appear to have been instituted by the City against the bank—at least, if any such were contemplated, they were forestalled by the action of one of the depositors. This person, a Mr. J. GILL, applied on Thursday, evidently after the City application, for a trifling amount, and was met by the response, "no funds." As a result of his complaint, through his agents, Messrs. DEVLIN, MILLER & TRULL, JEREMIAH QUINLAN was appointed by Judge BARNARD receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, and, for a short time, at least, the depositors must be content to leave their money in the hands of the Court. The only other fact of any importance about the matter, is that Mr. WALTER ROCHE, one of the Trustees of the bank, made yesterday an assignment of property sufficient to cover the amount deposited in the bank on his recommendation, by the Roman Catholic Foundling Hospital. It may be added that the total deposits of the Guardian Savings Institution amount to about $600,000.

We prefer in the meantime to allow the facts to speak for themselves. The officials of the bank claim to have assets fully sufficient to meet all lawful demands upon them. A difficulty in converting their securities with sufficient rapidity to meet the demand made on them, is the reason assigned for the existing suspension. Other savings banks, partially controlled by members of the Ring, are, it is stated, not involved by the position of the Guardian. They must, nevertheless, be prepared for a partial run upon their deposits, as no amount of protestations can altogether allay the panic which an event like this is sure to excite. They will incur well-deserved condemnation if they do not take the precaution to be forearmed for such a contingency.

### Church Schools Again.

Mr. GREEN, by his proceedings at the Board of Apportionment, confirmed the popular impression that he is a sound and wise administraton. The question before the Board was as to the disposition of the Excise funds. These moneys, as our readers are aware, are raised from taxation on the sellers of liquor, and under the former rule, amounted to over a million of dollars. At present they only reach the sum, if we mistake not, of two or three hundred thousand. A large portion of them was formerly wisely appropriated to such charities as assist the victims of intemperance—especially such as educate or shelter the abandoned children of drunkards. In the future we trust that the Legislature will see to it that they all go to such an appropriate and humane object.

Mr. GREEN, finding that the funds which were appropriated by law for the support of these excellent charities in behalf of destitute and homeless children, had been stolen or spent, offered the motion to the Board of Apportionment that these institutions—such as the Juvenile Asylum, the Roman Catholic Protectory, and the Children's Aid Society—should receive an allotment of this Excise Fund, in lieu of the moneys due them by law. This was referred to a committee, who made their report yesterday.

From this it appears that the chosen members of the Ring desired to signalize their departure from public life by a bid for the lowest and most ignorant Irish Catholic vote. They reported a recommendation that the long list of Roman Catholic Church schools, which received through Mr. JARVIS such rich donations last year from the public purse, should now share in the Excise Fund, on which they have no more appropriate claim than on the Park Fund or the Common School Fund.

Mr. GREEN, in opposition, took the ground, which has been adopted by our own and the British Legislatures from immemorial time, and that is, that benevolent institutions which deal with great and crying public evils of such magnitude that private charity is utterly unable to cope with them—institutions such as Houses of Refuge, Reformatories, Orphan and Foundling Asylums and societies for the aid of street children—have a legitimate claim on State aid, and to the State it is a matter of no consequence whether such charities be under one sect or many sects or no sect. The only conditions are that they should reach the great public evil, and that they should be honestly and responsibly managed. The *bonum publicum* is the text.

It is well known that in all great cities, society must be almost undermined, and life and property would hardly be safe, if the vast "dangerous class" of neglected and half-criminal youth were left entirely to private charity, unsupported by public aid. As a consequence, our Legislature has always made it a practice to supplement such efforts—coming from whatever religious denomination or secular body—with State aid. Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish institutions of this character have been repeatedly assisted.

When the question comes up of assisting church schools, a very different conclusion should be reached. It is a matter of no consequence to the State that the dogmas of a particular Church should be taught. We have separated in this country Church and State, education and theology. We do not desire to support particular denominations by public funds. The evil which these church schools attempt to cure is not a general and public one, as the great majority of their scholars could attend the public schools. Moreover, being church schools, they necessarily reach but one sect. They are not, as we are aware, so much means of charity as channels of religious education—an object very proper in itself, but not one which the State should encourage. When the Mayor calls these schools "ragged schools," and compares them to the London schools of this character, we venture to say he knows very little of them. In the list which Mr. JARVIS—a zealous Roman Catholic, we believe—prepared last year, in the midst of scores of "saints'" schools were put two or three Protestant denominational schools; but the children in them all, as we understand from good authority, are not street children or the poorest class of such youth. They are simply the children of devout Catholics, or Episcopalians, as the case may be. They are taught in religious dogmas; little of charitable gifts is distributed; the Board of Education has no supervision over them. They do not reach the fearful evil and danger arising from the multitude of ignorant and unschooled children in our streets. Were they schools of a general character, designed to supplement the public schools, open to all sects, without sectarian instruction, and agencies of charity and improvement to the poorest and most unbefriended of our City children, then their claim on public aid would be different. The truth is, this is merely a bid by Mayor HALL for the vote of the only constituency left him—the lowest and most ignorant rabble. Mr. GREEN, taking a wise and liberal position, urged the claims of the old and well-established charities, both Catholic and Protestant, which we have mentioned, against those of the church schools. He was defeated, of course, and one of the last acts of SWEENY, TWEED & Co., in the Board of Apportionment, is thus to leave the indispensable public charities of the City in embarrassment or bankruptcy, and to appropriate moneys to private church schools for sectarian and dogmatic purposes.

### A Word to the Staats Zeitung.

The *Staats Zeitung* takes occasion to say in yesterday's edition: "With the TIMES people we have yet a stubborn fight to make. We knew well enough before the election that the alliance with them would not survive the election. They never contended for reform for the sake of reform. They wanted to make capital for their party, and especially for GRANT." The *Zeitung* is welcome to form its own conclusions regarding our motives in the fight against Tammany. We shall not dispute them, nor shall we throw any suspicion on its own motives. But we call its attention to the fact that, whatever our purpose was, we *made the fight* against this monstrous wrong, and with the aid of many honest people not of "our party," won it. The *Zeitung* announces its intention of making a similar fight against abuses in the National Government. We ask it to do so, and promise it our hearty co-operation, on no other conditions than those which secured us the aid of honest Democrats. Let it produce its charges, and the proof of them, and it shall be met in a spirit of perfect impartiality, and of sincere desire "for reform for the sake of reform."

The *Zeitung* also expresses its opinion that the TIMES is now counting on a certain "party spirit" which the Reform movement has destroyed. It need not distress itself on that score. We rejoice, as much as it can, at every blow dealt to unreasoning party allegiance. It is wholly and always bad, demoralizing to the public conscience, and injurious to every public interest. When the Republican Party cannot get on without it, we hope and believe that it will die. We have no plans or desires that depend upon it, and shall have none.

At the same time, we do not deny the existence of blind party spirit among Republicans. When the *Zeitung* denounces the declarations of the Republican General Committee—their claim to be *the* Reform Party, and their gratuitous resolution of praise to a prominent Republican office-holder—it addresses itself to obvious facts in a way which we thoroughly despise, and which we should be ashamed of if we were in any way responsible for it. As we are not, we assure the *Zeitung* that no action by the Regular or Irregular Republican Committees will hinder us from joining in that Reform movement it promises, when it is once squarely made on sufficient grounds. Only stop mouthing over vague generalities, and give us such facts as we gave you.

### Lightening the Ship.

Notwithstanding "Boss" TWEED's assertions that he is anxious for his trial, and that the reports of his intending to abscond are "idle rumors," he appears to be lightening himself for a long voyage with marvelous rapidity. The dispositions that he has made of his real estate have already been published. The Viaduct Railroad has also been freed from the incubus of his presence.

In addition it has just become known that he has resigned as a Director in the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, and has sold out all the stock held by him in that Company. Those who are interested in cheap gas will do well to rejoice at this. The public are deeply interested in securing such competition among the different Companies as will do something toward securing better and cheaper light. This Mutual Company are understood to have just completed extensive works, asserted to be as large as any in the country. They also claim to hold a process which furnishes gas of a better description, at a less cost than anything hitherto known. As long as such a man as TWEED was concerned in its management, there was but little relief to be expected from the operations of this Company. Now that he has "dropped out," and the management passes into the hands of such men as GEORGE OPDYKE, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, N. B. LA BAU, and A. V. STOUT, the fears of interference or dictation from the Ring are removed. It is confidently expected that these gentlemen will use the advantages possessed by the Company to secure for the long-suffering citizens of New-York a decent light at a reasonable price, which is at present almost the greatest boon that could be bestowed upon the public.

### Superintendent Miller's Idea of Solvency.

A correspondent calls attention to the peculiar phraseology of Superintendent MILLER's card, certifying to the solvency of one of our large fire insurance companies. After giving a glowing statement of the Company's condition, (which, nevertheless, reduces some five million dollars of assets down to one million, and works an impairment of capital to the amount of a million and a half dollars,) Mr. MILLER orders a call to be made upon the stockholders to pay this deficiency, and then goes on to say:

> "The present assets and the *prospect* of a speedy repairment of the capital stock of the Company are quite sufficient, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to justify the continuance of public confidence."

Our correspondent asks what basis for "public confidence" is afforded by the fact of a company's admitted insolvency, coupled with the "prospect" of a repairment which is by no means a matter of certainty. Information is also asked respecting Mr. MILLER's reasons for making so marked an exhibition of partiality in the case of this particular Company. On this latter point we, of course, can shed no light. But, upon the questions opened up by the Company's statement, we have to say that, unless competent judges grievously mistake or willfully misstate, the estimates presented of Chicago losses and a *proper* reinsurance reserve, come short of the facts by at least two million dollars; and thus Mr. MILLER's certificate assumes a dangerous character. If the Company has not lost *three* million dollars at Chicago *and elsewhere*, and if its vast policy liabilities can be reinsured at an average of half the old rates of premium, (there having been a recent advance of from one hundred to two hundred per cent.,)—why, Mr. MILLER is right and our correspondent is wrong. In any event, however, it would be better to make an assessment at this time of even more than "sixty per cent.," if really necessary, than to have to ask for another installment of twenty-five or thirty per cent. in a month or two. And this latter course would make stockholders extremely restive.

### Industrial Partnerships in this Country.

We lately called attention to the experiment, if it can still be called an experiment, made by the noted carriage manufacturers, Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., of this City, in the inauguration of the principle of industrial partnerships. We recorded the success that has thus far attended their efforts with sincere satisfaction, for we think we see in the principle involved not only an important help in the solution of the vexed and important labor question, but practically the only solution. There are many reasons with which our readers are more or less familiar, why any practical contribution to the establishment of perfect harmony between the capitalist and the workman should be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. It is not too much to say that if such practical contributions cannot be made to a sufficient extent, there is, even in this prosperous and free country, an immense amount of actual loss and suffering, to make no account of vexation and bad feeling, still to be experienced by both classes. And it is now pretty well settled that what may be roughly described as the "competition theory" of wages—*i. e.*, the theory that wages will settle themselves without injury to any one by the simple operation of supply and demand—is at best but a half truth. Mr. MILL, the most accomplished and authoritative economist who is ever quoted in its support, never went further than to say that wages *tended* to a point whose equilibrium was established between supply and demand. The fact now is generally conceded that this tendency is not a sufficient guarantee either for labor that it is receiving its fair share of gain, or for capital that the calculations on which it is invested may not be upset by "labor movements."

The principle of "co-operation," or "industrial partnership," (for the principle is substantially the same,) as applied in the famous Briggs Collieries in England, and in Messrs. BREWSTER's factories in this City, actually does what competition is supposed to do, *i. e.*, it gives to labor the profits it can fairly ask, and secures to capital all the labor it needs and is willing to pay fair prices for. We notice in the Pittsburg *Commercial* an interesting letter from Hon. D. J. MORRELL, concerning the application of this principle in a modified form to the Cambria Iron-works, of which he is the Superintendent. He states that the experiment was begun in 1858, but that during the war "the rapid fluctuations made it impracticable," though he does not make it clear why this was so. In 1866 it was resumed, and has worked well ever since. The method adopted is to give to various classes of workmen a fixed proportion of the price of iron in New-York—the average for each month being the basis of the calculation for the succeeding month. The puddlers, for instance, receive one twelfth of the price of rails in the New-York market, which, according to Mr. MORRELL's statement, is two-thirds more, in proportion to the price of the rails, than puddlers get in Great Britain. Of course, the method employed in the Cambria Works is only practicable in the case of industries where the product is simple, the demand for it constant and not very fluctuating, and the proportion contributed to it by various classes of workmen capable of pretty definite calculation. It excludes, also, all question of accumulated stocks, and is a somewhat crude form of the industrial partnership. Yet in so far as it approaches that principle, we are glad to be able to note its success.

## MINOR TOPICS.

There is little danger of the District-Attorney of Brooklyn being allowed to drop the indictments against the Inspectors and Poll Clerks of the Election of 1871 in the same unceremonious manner as he did those relating to the frauds of 1869. The people are too thoroughly aroused on this and cognate abuses, to permit any man to trade away their rights in virtue of a corrupt bargain with his party. Had the ballot-box stuffers of 1869 been punished as they ought to have been, or had even the half dozen of them who were sentenced at the Court of Oyer and Terminer been sent to the penitentiary, the citizens of Brooklyn would have had a fairer election this Fall. District-Attorney MORRIS may yet help to repair a somewhat cracked reputation if he pursues the culprits of last election with the same sleuth-hound persistency which marked up to a certain point, his pursuit of those of 1869.

Judge ROSEKRANS, of Glens Falls, in the Fourth Judicial District, has been much censured for his resignation, to which we alluded the other day. He now makes an explanation which is entitled to consideration. He says that his renomination was defeated by a Railroad Corporation against which he had rendered a decision, and inferentially by corrupt means. He was, on this occurring, advised to either present himself as an independent candidate or resign, and he did the latter. Exactly how this device asserted the dignity of the Bench, or retaliated upon the Erie Road—to which he apparently refers—does not now appear.

The resolutions of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, to be found in another column, are worthy of the past record of the organization, whose future purpose they very clearly define. The Young Reformers are right in branding dishonesty in the discharge of the duties of public office as equivalent to treason against our country, and in seeking in a general elevation of the tone of public morality, the radical cure of such evils as those against which we have lately struggled. It is matter for public satisfaction that the Association has resolved "to continue its existence, to increase its numbers, and to elaborate some uniform plan of action." The immediate aims which the members have proposed to themselves are precisely those which most need attention, viz.: to watch over the legislation applicable to this City which may be proposed during the session of the new Legislature, to co-operate in securing the appointment of a Mayor of high standing and irreproachable character, and the selection of honest and competent men to the heads of all the Departments.

If Russia intends to retain the friendship of the German Empire, she is going about it in rather a curious fashion. A vigorous "Russianization" of the German-speaking Baltic provinces is about the most irritating measure that could possibly be adopted in the present temper of the great Teutonic brotherhood. The dispatch announcing the fact came from Berlin, and we may shortly hear of the Prussian Press adopting a similar tone upon this question to that which distinguished it shortly before the war with France.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland have declared political war on the National schools, on the ground that

> "Because mixed education is intrinsically and grievously dangerous to faith and morals, and tends to perpetuate dissensions, insubordinations, and disaffection in this country, those holding different religious principles from theirs seek to violate the civil rights of Catholic people by forcing upon them a system of education repugnant to their religious convictions, and destructive alike to their temporal and eternal welfare."

This is exploded by the Sunderland (England) *Times*, which points out that so far from the system's being "forced" on the Catholics, it was the result of an agreement, forty years ago, between Archbishop MURRAY, of Dublin, and Lord STANLEY, afterwards Earl DERBY, and approved at the time by the Pope. The schools aim to be Christian, but not sectarian, and the authorized books of lessons read daily in them, contain copious selections from the Holy Scriptures, approved, when first compiled, by the heads of the rival churches. The schools, as the *Times* remarks, have not changed, but Catholicism has, being now expounded in Ireland by bigoted and stupid ultramontanes.

Germany appears to be resolved to maintain its characteristic of a Federal Empire, even in a minor detail, like the effigies upon its coins. A cable dispatch announces that the Reichstag has thrown out a resolution providing for the universal employment of the Emperor's effigy upon the new coinage. Instead of this, the old system of impressing the metallic currency with the portraits of the Princes of the various States, is to be adhered to. A trifle like this helps to show that the fears which were entertained of the "Prussianizing" of the Empire were unfounded.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Italian Opera.
### "LA SONNAMBULA" AT THE ACADEMY.

BELLINI's sweetest opera had acceptable interpretation, last night, at the Academy. The grandeur of "Norma," the romance of "Il Pirata," the delicacy of "I Puritani," are equaled, nay, surpassed, in the ratio of excellence by the exquisite feeling of "La Sonnambula." Here is a pure domestic sentiment, wreathed in exquisite melody, overflowing with an earnestness that cannot be simulated, rich in the cadences and situations that speak right to the heart. There is no need to explain why people of all ranks and degrees are moved by "La Sonnambula." Those who are happy and unhappy enough to have imagination and sensibility, know why the opera appeals to them, and those who are deficient in either, experience, in hearing the work, that dim joy that possibly heralds development to come.

The performance of last evening was signalized by the first appearance here of Mlle. LEON DUVAL as a pathetic heroine. Hitherto the lady has been heard in comic opera, or in the co operative essay that, whether through convention or lack of scope, hardly admits of distinctive characterization. We are bound to say at once that Mlle. DUVAL's voice and manner are insufficiently endowed with the sympathetic qualities to come up to our choicest conception of *Amina*. The lady sings and acts the part very well in a general way. She does not, however, arouse enthusiasm or touch the heart. Women, however, who can do this, by mere stress of will, are rare on the stage—or off it. And if we merely survey the reason of the thing, perhaps an *Amina* like that of Mlle. DUVAL is after all the truest. It is not too spiritual for the peasant girl that *Amina* is, not too subtle in thought or emotion, not too suggestive of an improbable experience. In this it differs from most *Aminas*, and, in differing, if less touching, may possibly be more real. Here, however, comes in the old question about the just use of idealization in the dramatic art, which time and space forbid us now to discuss. Mlle. DUVAL executed somewhat roughly at times last night, and indulged in some unacceptable variations from the score, but came up with vigor to the calls of the trying situations, was often applauded, and was called before the curtain twice to receive the congratulations of the house.

Signor CAPOUL threw himself into *Elvino* with much heart and thoroughness of appreciation. This tenor loves with greater fervor as he gains on the sympathy of his public, and his voice is proportionally a gainer as it becomes accustomed to the acoustic merits—and demerits—of the Academy. Perhaps more reserve at times, a more discriminating exhibition of the half-voice, a self-restraint at some intervals for the sake of greater *abandon* at others, would have produced greater effect. The impersonation was, nevertheless, much relished, and deservedly so. The *Rodolfo* of Signor BUONGIORNO was hardly as satisfactory as we could have wished. The gentleman has the air and the method of an artist, but hardly sings enough to please in New-York in a part which happens to have been singularly well rendered here. Chorus and orchestra were fair during most of the opera, but in two or three instances sadly at fault, as regards time and unanimity of attack. Not a little disappointment was felt because of the postponement of "Mignon," which it is now understood will positively be sung next Wednesday. This afternoon "La Traviata" will be sung, and on Monday "Faust."

### Miscellaneous.
### ENTERTAINMENTS TO-NIGHT.

A reading from TENNYSON's works will be given at Chickering Hall, this evening, by Mr. CARR. Mr. CARR is just arrived from England, and he brings with him Mr. TENNYSON's testimony as to his fitness to interpret the poems of the laureate. The letter of the poet in respect of Mr. CARR runs thus: "Be the worth of my words what it may, I have scarcely found any one who enters so fully into their meaning as Mr. CARR, nor who in reading them so intelligently expresses it. Whatever difference there may be in his mode of reading and my own is, I am told, made necessary by the exigencies of public reading. I do not think that the two 'Northern Farmers' could be given more perfectly than he gives them."....The first promenade concert given this season by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment occurs at the armory, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, this evening.

### Mr. Barnum's Show.

In another column Mr. P. T. BARNUM publishes a fresh list of the spectacles and myriad curiosities awaiting the visitor to the Rink. It would be useless to reprint his announcements, which are eloquent enough as they read elsewhere. Their earlier recapitulation has had for effect the crowding of the spacious building, which is soon likely to be too small for the ambitious showman's new venture.

## RAILROAD TROUBLES.

### Two Injunctions Granted Against the Rondout and Oswego Road—The Directors Accused of Misconduct.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Delaware County, N. Y.,
Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

This village, and, in fact, the entire community through which the Rondout and Oswego Railroad passes, is somewhat excited over a suit which has just been brought by the Town of Middletown against the Directors of that Railroad Company, in behalf of itself and all other stockholders in the Company. Hon. W. MURRAY, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court, has granted two injunctions against the defendants. The first of these enjoins and restrains them from "selling, assigning, secreting, or in any way or manner disposing of all or any of the convertible bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, or of the stock into which all or any of said bonds shall have been converted." The second enjoins and restrains the defendants from "selling, assigning, leasing, or in any other way or manner disposing of the roadway, cars, engines and franchises of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company." The action is commenced by T. R. & F. L. WESTBROOK, plaintiff's attorneys. The charges in the complaint are very sweeping. It is charged that "during the term of office of the said directors chosen in the year 1870, and prior to the election of directors in the year 1871, the said directors, by a resolution of the Board, authorized and directed the issue of $1,800,000 of convertible bonds by the said Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, which were to be sold at not less than ten cents on the dollar; that the bonds were issued and distributed as follows: JOHN C. BRODHEAD, (now President of the road,) $1,100,000; LEWIS N. HERMANCE, $100,000; WILLIAM LONNSBERRY, $100,000; ORSON M. ALLABEEN $100,000; that no money was paid into the treasury of the Company from the sale or distribution of said bonds." It is also charged that the corporation has not been managed and conducted in a prudent manner for the best interests of the stockholders; that a large number of persons who are not required by the necessities of the Company are employed at extravagant salaries; that large contracts have been awarded to some of the defendants; that a heavy floating debt has been contracted, and the bonds of the Company so depreciated that the bankruptcy and insolvency of the Company is in imminent danger. The serious charge is made, also, that "as the plaintiff is informed and believes," the defendants are negotiating and contemplating a lease or sale of the railroad and its bonds upon terms which would be disastrous to the interests of the stockholders.

Mr. A. BENSON, who was Treasurer of the Company during the time mentioned in the complaint, makes an affidavit that no money came into his hands which was the proceeds of the bonds referred to, or which was said to be proceeds therefrom. This affidavit is attached to the complaint, which is verified by W. W. GRANT, JOHN KELLEY and G. G. DECKER.

The damaging charges made in the complaint mentioned have been common report along the railroad for some time. They were used freely during the late political campaign, by the local journals and in speeches, and no specific denial of them has ever been made. The suit promises to be one of great importance. The towns along the road are all heavily bonded in its aid, and other suits will probably be brought.

It is rumored that the Erie Railway Company is negotiating for a lease of the road, which has no doubt hastened the action of the plaintiffs in the case

## OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—III.

### The Onondaga Salt Works.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

Scarcely has the New-York Central express train landed one safely on the platform of the depot at Syracuse, before a decided concentration of the organic sensibilities and a certain oneness of idea, seems to permeate the physical and mental systems. Nothing is more easy of explanation. They are the premonitory symptoms of salt on the brain.

Somehow or other the world of Syracuse revolves on a pivot of salt. The atmosphere smells salt, tastes salt and is salt. Everybody talks salt. The rich men of the city have, most of them, made their money out of salt. The veteran TOM ALVORD, *quondam* Lieutenant-Governor of the State and the incarnation of Syracusan politics, represents salt, as a constituency, in the Assembly at Albany. If you stroll up Salina-street and cross the bridge over the Oswego Canal—there is the office of the State Inspector of the Onondaga Salt Works staring you out of countenance with its imposing entrance. Take the next thoroughfare, and, at its junction with Genesee-street, you are half angry, half amused, at finding yourself face to face with the great Salt Company of Onondaga. Wander along the banks of the canal in the direction of the lake—in the low-lying grounds in front of you, endless rows of what look like huts, with something of the architectural effect of the innumerable Irish wooden shanties, which anything but ornament the surroundings of the upper portion of the Central Park in New-York, spread themselves before your astonished gaze. Salt again! These are the shallow tanks in which the water pumped up from the wells is evaporated in the sun, leaving the salt deposited. They are protected by pent-roof coverings, because the sun is not shining or the officials anticipate rain. Across the canal, hundreds of tall chimnies, belching forth smoke with all the energy of a would-be volcano, "spring from the vale and midway leave the storm." Salt again! These are the boiling-houses where the artificial manufacture of salt is carried on. A clump of pine trees, two or three miles away, catches the weary eye. No relief; it is salt again! Those chimnies close by, belong to the Liverpool salt-boiling houses. Even now the bright painted, heavy-laden barges on the canal are, many of them, full of salt.

Go where you will, you cannot shake off either the real or ideal odor of salt, and you return to your hotel bed at the Globe, the Vanderbilt, or the Empire, wondering who on earth consumes all the salt, and to suffer all the agonies of a nightmare of salt. Your exhausted brain is vividly impressed with the notion that, like Lot's wife, you have been converted into a pillar of salt, or that you have been pickled, packed and exported to the Fiji Islands or some other aristocratic land of nakedness in the South Pacific Ocean, where you will shortly prove a tender morsel to the pampered appetite of some young cannibal chief. You awake next morning with the word salt upon your fevered lips, and feeling very much like a two-day old jelly in the hot season; and salt—to your mind—has for a while at least, lost its savor.

The fact is, salt is the leading staple commodity of the trade of Syracuse. A very large sum of money is invested in it, and a large income is annually produced from it. Some idea of the extent of the salt works may be gained from the following figures. There are no less than 44,000 vats for making coarse salt by evaporation by the heat of the sun; each vat being 16 by 18 feet. There are 316 fine-salt factories, or blocks, as they are called, where salt is artificially made by boiling; there are also four large mills where table and dairy salt is manufactured. These blocks and vats are valued at $4,700,000. The State wells and pump-houses are valued at $200,000 more, and there is an actual cash capital employed in conducting the works of $1,250,000. Thus there is in the aggregate $6,200,000 invested in the salt works. But their interest to the city does not rest here. The salt works give employment to 5,000 men; they pay annually over $86,000 in royalties to the State Treasury, $80,000 for canal tolls, and $350,000 for freight on lake, river, and canal. Again, they do an enormous trade in the articles necessary for packing the salt, in coal and in lumber for repairs. Here are some of the items for the year 1870:

200,000 tons of coal.
28,000,000 barrel staves.
7,000,000 barrel head pieces.
12,000,000 barrel hoops.
200,000 yards of bag cloth.
2,000 kegs of packing nails; and
3,000,000 feet of lumber for repairs to vats, sheds, reservoirs and buildings.

They make between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels of salt every year. What wonder then that Syracuse, or rather her people, should attach the utmost importance to salt!

THE SALT WORKS.

The salt works of Syracuse lie in a crescent of almost six miles, in the salt marshes bordering the south-eastern end of the Onondaga lake, and cover nearly 1,000 acres. The State reservations occupy about 750 acres, and private individuals own about 200 acres; the remainder is waste land. Salt is obtained from them by two processes: the exposure of the salt water to the heat of the sun in shallow vats or covers, as they are called, by which means the water is evaporated and the salt deposited, and also by evaporation of the water by boiling. The works are divided into four districts, Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool and Geddes. In these districts there are sixteen State wells and four private wells, which are simple tube wells, with an average depth of 350 feet. The wells in the Liverpool and Geddes districts are, however, no longer in operation; the vats and blocks being supplied from the Syracuse and Salina wells. There has been no marked increase in the number of wells for some years; the new ones only supplying the places of those becoming exhausted or proving unprofitable. The system of working the wells (with the exception of the private ones) is very simple. The State owns the wells and pump-houses. During the season for the production and manufacture of salt, which begins with the opening of the canals, and ends about the 1st of November, the State pumping-houses furnish so much salt water to the owners of the vats as the number of their vats may require. The water is conducted from the pump-houses to the vats through common log piping. In this way the Syracuse district, in addition to supplying its own needs sends Geddes all the water it wants; Salina does the same for Liverpool. The State recoups to itself the cost of construction and working the wells and pumping the water to the various districts by charging a royalty to the Company (for the lessees form the Onondaga Salt Company) of one cent for every bushel of salt manufactured, whether by natural or by artificial process. The total cost to the State last year for working the wells, pumping, repairs, &c., was $63,197 40, while the royalties paid in amounted to $87,481 28; a balance of $24,283 88 in favor of the State.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

The production of the four districts for the year 1870 was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT NO. 1—SYRACUSE. | | |
| Solar salt | 518,031 | |
| Fine salt | 938,207 | |
| Fine ground, for table | 313,175 | 1,769,413 |
| DISTRICT NO. 2—SALINA. | | |
| Solar salt | 716,597 | |
| Fine salt | 3,201,781 | |
| Solar ground | 6,253 | |
| Fine ground | 368,361 | 4,292,942 |
| DISTRICT NO. 3—LIVERPOOL. | | |
| Solar salt | 317,335 | |
| Fine salt | 956,949 | 1,274,284 |
| DISTRICT NO. 4—GEDDES. | | |
| Solar salt | 929,475 | |
| Fine salt | 178,054 | |
| Fine ground | 303,945 | 1,411,474 |
| | | 8,748,113 |

The following table shows where the salt found its market in the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870.

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sent to New-York City | 1,407,200 | 1,345,920 | 1,940,635 | 2,033,125 |
| Sent to Albany | ........ | ........ | ........ | 284,158 |
| Sent to Canada | 518,604 | 504,262 | 290,120 | 73,190 |
| Sent to lower lake ports | 1,685,280 | 2,102,179 | 2,120,590 | 1,892,499 |
| Sent to upper lake ports | 2,086,421 | 2,449,035 | 2,601,110 | 2,564,326 |
| State trade, including northern Penn. | 1,197,350 | 2,065,220 | 1,709,7821 | 906,815 |
| Total production | 7,555,565 | 8,666,616 | 8,662,237 | 8,748,113 |

There seems to be little doubt, however, that this amount might be largely increased, and that the wells have a capacity for producing annually from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels of salt. It must not, however, be supposed that the works are entirely idle during the four Winter months. Of course no solar salt can be made, and the factories do not work because they cannot send away their salt or get coal at such a price as will allow of a profit to the manufacture in consequence of the closing of the canal; but the pumps and wells are not idle during November and December. In the immediate vicinity of the State Pump-house in the Syracuse District an enormous earth reservoir has been constructed, covering a space of fifty-four acres and capable of holding 20,800,000 gallons of salt water. It takes at least six weeks to fill this great reservoir; but so soon as the works resume in the Spring they have a splendid supply ready to hand to start with.

RECLAIMED LOTS.

Some portion of the Government reservation in the Syracuse group of wells has lately been reclaimed by the State, the rapid increase of the business portion of the city requiring that it be laid out in building lots. Another tract has also been reclaimed in the Salina district, lying near the canal, both for building purposes and the use of the Northern Syracuse Railroad, which will be shortly opened. The aspect of the land where the vats and covers have already been removed is forlorn in the extreme. The tract was originally a cedar swamp, with a small admixture of pine; and there stand the riven trunks of the trees just as they were left when the land was cleared by the first settlers in the district, though blanched and withered, and covered with the saline incrustation of years, the vats and covers having been built over them on wooden supports, about three feet from the ground. The once busy spot looks like a cemetery lost sight of in the neglect of centuries, and is as quiet and deserted as Tompkins-square in New-York on a pouring wet day, or the Via Appia, with its thousands of broken memorials of old Rome, while the Pope is blessing the modern Catholic world from the porch of St. Peter's on Easter Sunday. But even salt-works, and that in Syracuse, too, must give place to the expansive growth of cities.

SOLAR OR COARSE SALT.

This is the purely natural production, though in consequence of its entire dependence on the weather, there is less of it made than of artificially produced salt. Out of the aggregate of 8,748,113 bushels of salt produced in the works during the year 1871, only 2,487,691 were solar or coarse salt. The solar process is a very simple one.

Late in the month of March the water which has remained in the vats during the Winter is withdrawn, everything cleaned and put straight, twisted upright posts replaced, and covers put in a thorough state of repair. The vats are kept filled during the Winter to preserve them from the frost, while the drippings prevent the ground from freezing so hard as to force their supports out of place. As soon as the sun begins to have sufficient power, water is poured into the innumerable wooden vats from the reservoirs and pumping-houses, each vat being provided with a roof which runs backward and forward on a trolley stage, so as to protect or expose the water as the weather may render desirable. The appearance of these endless acres of rows of wooden pent covers gives the marshes the appearance of a barrack-field, and, on approaching them, one almost expects to hear the bugle-call or the sentry's challenge. Instead, the sharp shriek of the engine-whistle, sending the men away to dinner or recalling them to their labors, and the noise of the pumps, are the only sounds that greet the expectant ear.

The water pumped from the wells is of a very low temperature, and, in consequence of the great depth from which it is brought, varies but little in this respect throughout the year, as will be seen from the table appended. It will also be seen that the percentage of the saline matter in the water is higher in the Spring than in the Fall and Summer; this is the case both in the Syracuse and Salina wells, the only ones now at work. This is somewhat unaccountable, as there must naturally be a greater flow of fresh water into the Springs in the months of April and May than in June and July.

| Months. | Syracuse. | | | Salina. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Temperature, (Fahrenheit,) degrees. | Salometer, degrees. | Percentage of saline matter. | Temperature, (Fahrenheit,) degrees. | Salometer, degrees. | Percentage of saline matter. |
| April | 52.30 | 68.22 | 17.73 | 52.30 | 66.20 | 17.22 |
| May | 53.28 | 65.22 | 16.93 | 54.50 | 63.77 | 16.53 |
| June | 56.27 | 61.57 | 15.91 | 58.11 | 60.05 | 15.48 |
| July | 54.00 | 59.44 | 15.43 | 56.24 | 57.92 | 14.99 |
| August | 53.22 | 58.59 | 15.22 | 55.44 | 56.94 | 14.75 |
| September | 52.72 | 57.88 | 15.06 | [illegible] | 56.47 | 14.67 |
| October | 50.78 | 58.62 | 15.29 | 51.08 | 58.16 | 15.17 |
| November | 48.34 | 60.27 | 15.80 | 47.73 | 63.63 | 16.66 |
| Average for the year | 52.65 | 60.22 | 15.66 | 53.78 | 59.56 | 15.47 |

The salt water in the vats takes from six weeks to two months to evaporate, according to the number of sunny days; and when the salt is all deposited, drained and dried, it is at once packed in barrels for shipping, or loaded loose in the canal barges. The salt works produce three crops of solar salt during the year, the middle crop being generally considered the most valuable. The salt is of exceeding coarseness in its granulation—still more so in the hot weather, by reason of the more rapid evaporation. This coarseness gives it increased value. The first crop is gathered about the middle of July, the second in the early part of September, and the third in the end of October. A small quantity, about one-tenth of a crop, is gathered in November, from the vats from which the crop was first removed. The pork and beef packers prize it highly, as, in consequence of its coarseness, it prevents the meat from being so closely packed as to be detrimental, and allows a free circulation of the brine. It is also peculiarly adapted for salting hides and other purposes. About seven or eight years ago this salt was subjected by the National Government to a very severe test, in competition with that of Turk's Island, and ever since the beef and pork consumed by the army and navy have been cured with it.

PURIFYING AND BOILING SALT.

In the artificial manufacture of salt, that is, by boiling, the system of purification is so thoroughly carried out at the Onondaga Works, that what is known as their Factory Filled salt is even slightly purer than the famous Ashton salt, from the mines of Cheshire, in England, which is normally so nearly pure as to obviate the necessity of artificial purification. The following chemical analysis of the two salts shows the great purity of each and the trifling superiority of the Onondaga:

| | Ashton Salt. | Onondaga Factory Filled. |
|---|---|---|
| Chloride of Sodium (salt) | 97.68 | 98.28 |
| Sulphate of Lime | 1.43 | 0.91 |
| Sulphate of Magnesia | 0.05 | .06 |
| Chloride of Magnesia | 0.06 | .00 |
| Sulphate of Soda | .00 | .03 |
| Insoluble matter | .05 | .12 |
| Water | .76 | .60 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

When the brine leaves the pump-house it is charged to some extent with carbonic acid, and contains a very small per centage of carbonate of iron, the latter giving a reddish color to the manufactured salt, and greatly decreasing its market value. It is removed by a very simple process. The brine stored in the cisterns of the "block-house," or factory, is mixed with a small quantity of slacked lime and well stirred. This removes the carbonic acid in the water and precipitates the iron. This process, which is completed in about twenty-four hours, is called "settling" by the salt boilers.

The salt block or boiling-house is a long narrow building, with a long brick arched chamber, through which air of an exceeding high temperature is forced by a blast from the furnace at one end. Over the brick arches are placed the boiling kettles, generally averaging about sixty in number, but in one block, the Spenser, one hundred and eight. The kettles are filled by branch cocks attached to a main pipe running the entire length of the building and communicating with the cisterns. They hold from a hundred to a hundred and fifty gallons apiece. At the furnace end of the row of kettles the salt is made in about four hours, in consequence of the greater heat causing a more rapid evaporation of the water. The time of boiling gradually increases till at the end it takes thirty hours to deposit the salt. The vapor thrown off from the kettles near the furnace is, on a wet day or a cold day, intense, while at the other end of the row the atmosphere is comparatively clear. The workmen, however, assert that, so far from the vapor being unhealthy or injurious to the lungs, consumptive patients often come and sit there for hours, and that the lives of many have been prolonged for some time by so doing. It is anything but a scene likely to tempt an invalid without due cause. The incrustations of the sulphate of lime and other impurities from the salt have crystalized the walls, the floors, the roofs and the kettles, giving them an appearance of some great cave. The vapors go drifting about in curling wreaths, or assuming all sorts of fantastic shapes; and the great kettles boil and hiss and bubble, like the cauldron of the witches in "Macbeth." And, as the indistinctly-seen workmen go flitting about in the misty vapor, stooping down every now and then to let in more cold water, or to draw up the "bittern-pan," one can almost picture the hags of SHAKESPEARE's imagination looking at the boiling cauldron, and clutching their bony fingers with nervous eagerness, in the hope that some unhappy workman or visitor might tumble into the seething pot.

During the process of heating the salt-water in the kettles, a portion of the sulphate of lime with which the brine has been saturated commences to deposit itself in what is called a bittern-pan, which is lowered to the bottom of the kettle, and this deposition goes on till the brine begins to make salt. The pan is removed from time to time, and the lime in it taken out. A block is run for seven days, after which the furnaces and kettles are cooled down, and the incrustations removed from the kettles. They are largely composed of sulphate of lime, are often five inches in thickness, and require blunt axes or picks to remove them. On an average a block makes from to 275 to 300 bushels of salt a day, depending, of course, on the strength of the brine and the quality of the coal. The average amount of salt made by one ton of coal is about thirty-seven bushels. The salt made in the seven days is dumped into bins at the side of the block, where it remains fourteen days to drain, according to the requirements of the law. It is then packed in barrels of 280 pounds, or five statute bushels each, or is shipped loose in canal boats. This latter mode of shipment is almost invariably adopted in the New-York trade. The State thoroughly supervises the manufacture, and the inspector sees that none but first-class salt is put into the bins. The State also weighs all shipments at the time they are made. This kind of salt is called Common Fine, and is used for all ordinary purposes.

TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.

About a million bushels of this salt are annually prepared for the table and the dairy. For that purpose the Common Fine is further purified by being washed with brine saturated with a certain proportion of carbonate of soda. By this means the obnoxious chlorides of calcium and magnesium are eliminated. After being allowed to drain for fourteen days, the salt is artificially dried, ground to the required fineness then on demand in the market, and packed in bags of three pounds upward in weight.

The machinery by which the washing, drying and grinding is carried on is very ingenious and elaborate. The salt is carried from the blocks to the mills, mixed with the brine and soda solution, and then laid out on perforated floors to let the adhering salt pickle drain off. In fourteen days it is passed through enormous rotating cylinders over a strong coal fire, through which blasts of hot air are at the same time forced. When thoroughly dried the salt is elevated from the cylinders to the hoppers immediately above the grindstones. The ground salt falls from the stones into receptacles communicating with the packing-rooms below. The amount of this description of salt which is manufactured at the works is insufficient to supply the demand, and considerable quantities of fine salt are annually imported from Europe. This remark, however, applies to all the great salt-producing States; they are all far below their powers of production. New-York State could supply annually at least 12,000,000 bushels, she only produces 8,500,000 bushels. Ohio, with a capacity for 25,000,000, only produces 4,000,000; Virginia only 3,000,000, instead of 50,000,000, and Michigan 3,800,000, instead of 100,000,000 bushels. In Kansas, Texas, Idaho and Nebraska the supply is virtually inexhaustible. In these States a full working of the mines is not only impossible, but would, if possible, be disastrous. There is no market for them like there is for New-York State. But the New-York State Salt Works enjoy unlimited prosperity. They occupy a central position in the State, with the Oswego and Erie Canals close at hand, and railway communication in all directions, and find a ready market for all the salt they can make. There is no reason, then, why they should not be pushed to their utmost development, and the prosperity of Syracuse be thereby augmented. For Syracuse there is nothing like salt.

A. P.

## TWEED'S BANKS.

### Failure of the Guardian Savings Institution.

### The Public Funds Its Main Support—Their Withdrawal and Its Consequent Collapse.

A further exemplification of the manner in which the people's money has been used to further the ends of the rascals who recently had control of the City Government is given in the collapse of the Guardian Savings Institution, which occurred yesterday. This was a concern organized with WM. M. TWEED as President, ostensibly for the purpose of preserving, upon the usual terms, the moneys that should be deposited with it for safe keeping. Located in the midst of a quarter inhabited by people who barely earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows, it held forth to this class an inducement of which the more thrifty among them availed themselves with confidence that their hard earnings would be ready at their call on the rainy day for which they laid them by. The fact is that this institution was incorporated in 1868 for the express purpose of securing the manipulation of City funds, with a view to enriching the knaves, chief among whom was its President, in whose hands the City finances and the affairs of the bank were alike placed. The event proves that without this aid the bank is unable to pay one of its smallest depositors.

Deputy Controller GREEN's recent investigations led him to think it desirable that a certain fund, belonging to the people, of which WM. M. TWEED had kindly taken charge in this Guardian Savings Institution, should be removed with all possible dispatch from that to another place of deposit. To be plain, Mr. GREEN had no confidence in the institution presided over by TWEED, and he accordingly resolved to remove the fund—if he could—to the Union Trust Company for safe-keeping. The fund in question is a special one, consisting of moneys left by deceased persons without relatives, which are taken in trust for the public, and deposited in the name of the Public Administrator, who has general control of the fund, but it cannot be drawn except by warrant of the Controller.

On Thursday Mr. GREEN issued his warrant authorizing the Union Trust Company to withdraw and take into their keeping this fund, amounting to $56,000. Yesterday afternoon the Controller—who had no direct communications with the Guardian Savings Institution—received a note from the Union Trust Company conveying the intelligence that the check was unpaid and his warrant dishonored.

The officers of the Guardian Savings Institution declare that they have abundant assets, consisting of bonds, mortgages, &c., which cannot be negotiated at once. For the sake of the numerous humble depositers, it is to be hoped that this may turn out to be the case.

The Guardian Savings Institution, which is located at No. 164 Chatham-street, is one of recent creation, having been incorporated so late as 1868, with WM. M. TWEED, its founder, as President. The present amount of assets has been ascertained to be $600,000.

On Thursday Mr. J. GILL, a depositor to an inconsiderable amount, determined to withdraw his deposits from that institution, and made application accordingly. The demand was met with the reply that the bank was unable to pay, no funds for the purpose being available. Mr. GILL took immediate steps to secure his deposits, and through his lawyers, Messrs. DEVLIN, MILLER & TRULL, obtained an order from Judge BARNARD, appointing Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN receiver.

To the credit of one of the trustees of the bank, Mr. WALTER ROCHE a man of great wealth, it should be mentioned that he came forward yesterday, and made a deed of trust to Messrs. DEVLIN, QUINLAN, and JAMES LYNCH, of abundant real estate, unencumbered, to fully secure the Foundling Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in the City of New-York, and others, who at his instance had become depositors in this bank.

### Tweed Endeavoring to Postpone the Day of Trial.

TWEED has concluded that Albany is not the "proper county" for the trial of the suit brought against him by the people, and has demanded that the venue be changed to the City and County of New-York. Yesterday his attorney served a demand, of which a copy is subjoined.

If the plaintiffs decline to accede to the demand, TWEED will probably move in Albany County for a change of venue to New-York, basing his application on the ground that he is a resident of the County of New-York, and that the writ should properly have been brought here. The motion will be resisted, on the ground that the people, being residents of the whole State, have the right to bring the writ in any county they may elect, and further that justice cannot be had in this County.

The plaintiffs will stand upon their complaint, and the trial of the issue of law raised by TWEED's demurrer will, if he is unsuccessful in his motion to change the venue, be argued at the next Special Term in Albany County. If the demurrer is sustained, the action against him will be dismissed; if it is overruled, he will undoubtedly appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and, failing there, to the Court of Appeals. If the latter Court decide against him he will be allowed to serve an answer, and defend on the merits, gaining thereby some six or ten months' time. The following is the demand served yesterday:

SUPREME COURT, ALBANY COUNTY—*The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed, impleaded with James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, and Elbert A. Woodward.*—SIR: The defendant WILLIAM M. TWEED demands that the trial of this action be had in the proper County, to wit: the City and County of New-York. Yours, &c.,

WILLARD BARTLETT,
Attorney for defendant, WILLIAM M. TWEED.
To MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN, Esq., Attorney-General, plaintiff's attorney.
NOV. 15, 1871.

### Personal.

M. DUCHAILLU, who has spent the Summer and Fall in Lapland and in the northern and wilder parts of Norway, writes to a friend in this City that he has returned to Stockholm, on his way home, and expects to return to this City by the steamer which left England on the 9th of November. At Stockholm he was received and entertained by the King of Sweeden, and in Christiana, as well as at the Swedish capital, he was the guest of the nobility and the lion of the year. M. DUCHAILLU will probably give the public as lively an account of the Laplanders, as he gave some years ago of the Ashangoes of Africa.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass., and Capt. E. E. VAIL, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Col. F. W. BROOKS, of Washington, and Judge W. H. HARRISON, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. JAS. H. CUNNINGHAM, of Boston, and Col. JOS. MCGREW, of Kankakee, Ill., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The remains of the man who was drowned at Castle Garden have been identified as those of WILLIAM RUSSELL, of No. 28 Carroll-street, Brooklyn.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises No. 128 Attorney-street, causing a damage of $500 to the several occupants, and of $100 to the building.

MARY O'DONNELL, aged two years, whose parents live at No. 4 Congress-place, died on Wednesday from the effects of scalds received on Oct. 5.

Col. GEO. GIBSON, of Fort Leavenworth, State Senator J. HARDENBURG, and D. R. LOCKE, of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry appeal to the friends of the poor to enable them to give the regular Thanksgiving dinner to the inmates on Thanksgiving day.

The exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and grains, of Puget's Sound, now on exhibition at the banking-house of JAY COOKE & CO., in Nassau-street, is attracting a large number of visitors.

Application was made before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, by Hon. JOSEPH BELL, to have an examination in the case of Alderman O'NEILL, of the Twenty-first Ward, which was denied, on the ground that the accused had given bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LOUISE E., eldest daughter of Hon. NOAH DAVIS, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her husband, Police Surgeon JOHN C. SWAN, No. 241 East Fifty-seventh-street.

Forty cases of woolen warp marked "P. S." were condemned in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, for undervaluation.

The 564th anniversary of the independence of Switzerland was celebrated last evening in Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, by the New-York branch of the Gruethverein.

A course of lectures on "Greek Poetry and Religion" is to be delivered at the Unitarian Church, Clinton-avenue, New-Brighton, by Prof. JOHN WEISS, commencing on Tuesday evening next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, JAMES GRAY was tried for the manslaughter of JAMES CREGAN, of Greenwich-street, on the 27th of August last, and was honorably acquitted.

A public reception will be given on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in Association Hall, to the gentlemen who were sent as a deputation in behalf of religious liberty to the Emperor of Russia. Prof. MORSE will preside.

JOSEPH B. LEWIS, a pawnbroker in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, was arraigned for trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was honorably acquitted.

Pursuant to a vote of the Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, its members held divine service in commemoration of its late President, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, at St. George's Church, yesterday.

The Fair of the Sisters of the Stranger, which is being held in the Church of the Strangers, on Winthrop-place, near Eighth-street, is meeting with great success, and will be continued into next week.

Notwithstanding the rewards offered for the apprehension of BALLARD, QUIMBY and BROWN, the counterfeiters, nothing indicating their probable arrest has yet been received at United States Marshal SHARPE's office.

The Gruetli Verein, a Swiss organization, celebrated last night at Coburger Hall, in Stanton-street, the three hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Switzerland.

The New-York Schuetzen Company, last evening, elected the following officers: Captain, HERMANN KRALL; President, G. F. KREISS; Secretary, GEO. STOETTNER; First Lieutenant, TH. BLIND.

Since the escape of prisoners from Ludlow-street Jail United States Marshal SHARPE has sent a communication to Attorney-General AKERMAN, directing his attention to the advisability of erecting a Government jail in this City for confinement of Federal prisoners.

In reference to an inquiry in yesterday's TIMES, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Combustibles states that bonfires in the public streets are prohibited by an act passed on the 26th of April last. The attention of the Police has been called to the subject.

The painful intelligence of the sudden death of the estimable wife of Dr. SWAN, and daughter of United States District-Attorney DAVIS, in this City, on Thursday evening, created a feeling of deep sympathy for the father of the deceased among the officials in the United States Building.

Patrolman BECK, of the Third Precinct, yesterday morning, rescued WM. HALORAN, of Mount Vernon, from a cellar in Robinson-street, which was filled with water, and where he was in danger of drowning. Fifteen minutes afterward the same officer rescued JOHN MCGRATH, who had fallen into North River from Pier No. 27.

A meeting of citizens of the Fifth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 69 Vandam-street. Mr. HERMAN STEMMAMAN presided. Resolutions were passed protesting against the fraudulent action of the canvassers in counting out Mr. HENRY WISSER, candidate for Assistant Alderman.

In the case of ANDERSON *vs.* ANDERSON to recover the possession of a little girl of five years, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Judge BRADY directed that the child be sent to board with the family with whom she has been recently, for two weeks more, and if at the end of that time the husband and wife do not come together, he will make a final order in the matter.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Thursday evening last about 100 leading Republicans of Westchester County called upon Hon. WM. W. NILES, member of Assembly elect from the First Assembly District, for the purpose of congratulating that gentleman upon his signal victory in the hot bed of Democracy. Speeches were made by Hon. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State elect, Hon. SILAS D. GIFFORD, County Judge elect, and others.

### STATEN ISLAND.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, a sailor, was arraigned before Justice KILPATRICK, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting his mother. He was committed to the County Jail.

ANDREW MCNAMARA and JOHN WHELAN, of Castleton, quarreled yesterday, during which the former drew a pocket-knife and stabbed WHELAN three times in the right arm and shoulder, inflicting severe wounds.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Church at Pleasant Plains will be laid this afternoon. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. CRANE, Rev. Mr. COWANS and Rev. Mr. OAKLEY, of Rossville.

### NEW-JERSEY.

CARL SCHURZ lectures in Newark on Monday night, on "Civil Service Reform."

There are 1,902 deaf, dumb, blind and insane persons in New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey State Board of Canvassers will meet at Trenton on the 28th inst.

The proposed all-rail route from New-York to Long Branch is to be immediately commenced, and will be completed by September, 1872.

The entire official returns from the State for Governor give PARKER 82,299; WALSH, 76,292. PARKER's majority, 6,007.

The new Hudson County Board of Freeholders will meet for the first time on Thanksgiving Day.

A brakeman named ZIMMERMAN, on the Central New-Jersey Railroad, on Thursday, while standing on top of a car, was struck by the bridge at Bergen Point and knocked from the car. He received serious injuries.

A gang of New-York burglars, on Thursday night attempted to open the safes of the Jamesburg Bank. One of the gang was arrested. The prisoner, who would not give his name, was taken to New-Brunswick. The vault had nearly been forced, and had the burglars not been discovered, they would have made a heavy haul.

As the time approaches for the publication of Christmas annuals, Mr. BRENTANO's counters, at No. 33 Union-square, present a more attractive appearance than ever. *Hood's Comic Annual* is among the earliest of the new arrivals, and it seems to be rather above the average. Mr. BRENTANO has also just received the newest magazines, among them the *Cornhill, Tinsley's Magazine, Sunday Magazine, Good Words* and *Good Words for the Young, Dark Blue, Macmillan's Magazine, Saint Pauls, Belgravia, Milliner & Dressmaker*, and *Fortnightly Review*. All these magazines contain excellent reading—Dr. DASENT's new novel in *Belgravia* being a feature of great mark. The *Fortnightly* contains a valuable article on "Berkeley's Life and Writings," by JOHN STUART MILL.

**Starr & Marcus,**
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

**Laughable.**

There are thousands of people, old and young, whose lives would be lengthened many years by the removal of a mouthful of decayed teeth. Such teeth can be laughed out—the laugh comes in afterward—at the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

**Woodworth's**
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

**A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,**
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

PILES—ITCHING PILES.—Rossman's cure never fails. ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

HARDY'S ELIXIR—Purely vegetable—cures dyspepsia, hypochondria, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, general debility, nausea, and all disorders of the liver and stomach. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Nervous headache is instantly relieved by a pinch of Durno's Snuff.—*Advertisement.*

**Fine Bronze Centre Pieces,**
AND CARD RECEIVERS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-street.
—*Advertisement.*

**Tomes, Melvain & Co.,**
No. 6 Maiden-lane.
LEATHER GOODS,
FROM VIENNA, LONDON AND PARIS.
—*Advertisement.*

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

### SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 19, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, giving the most salient points of the different religious papers in the United States.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure propper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

### NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

**Don't Wait for a Cold to Go Away of** itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

**Tomes, Melvain & Co.,**
No. 6 Maiden-lane.
BRONZES,
from Paris, Vienna, and Berlin.

**For Coughs and Throat Disorders use** "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

**Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's** SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Notice.—From 10 to 12 A. M. daily,** (except Sundays and holidays,) the Russian (Vapor) Marble Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., are exclusively for the use of ladies. All other hours, between 7 A. M. and 8½ P. M., gentlemen-bathers received.

**Dyspepsia**—Hundreds cured by DR. T. M. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at whole sale office, No. 437 Canal-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

**Parties Using Holmes' Burglar-Alarm** TELEGRAPH should keep their bells set for unoccupied parts of the house during the day and evening, to protect from sneak-thieves.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray st.

**The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable** Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

**Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms** kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

**Gents' Silk Hats, $7. All the New Style** felt Hats. Moderate prices.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

**Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society** badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.**—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

**Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.**—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

**The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine**—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

**For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct** to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

**The Famous Halford Table Sauce can** be had of grocers.

## MARRIED

BRONSON—BROWN.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, WILLETT BRONSON to MARGARET O'F. BROWN, daughter of James Brown, Esq., of Astoria.

GEER—PRINCE.—At the Tabernacle, Salem, Mass., Nov. 15, by Rev. C. B. Palmer, GURDON S. M. GEER, of New-York, to CATHERINE M. PRINCE, of Salem, daughter of Benjamin R. Prince. No cards.

MESEROLE—HOLBROOK.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., at Pamrapo, N. J., by Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, CHARLES B. MESEROLE to CORA, daughter of F. L. Holbrook.

MONTGOMERY—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Ashbel Vermilye, JAMES EGLINTON MONTGOMERY to MARY SEYMOUR, daughter of Hon. Thos. B. Walker, of Utica, N. Y.

STAFFORD—HAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, LOTHROP P. STAFFORD and CARRIE, second daughter of Robert H. Hand, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

SELDEN—HURRY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., SAMUEL COLT SELDEN to ALICE, daughter of William Hurry, of this City.

SANDLAND—HUNT.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., FREDERICK A. SANDLAND to MARY E. daughter of Richard G. Hunt, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

ARMS.—On the 14th inst., after a short but severe illness, CHARLES ARMS, an old merchant of this City, 64 years of age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 89 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGWOOD.—On Thursday, 16th inst., JANE BRIDGWOOD, in her 81st year.

Funeral services at the residence of her grand-son, G. B. Germond, No. 167 Keap-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M.

BARBOUR.—On Friday, Nov. 17, JANE DE FOREST, wife of Wm. D. Barbour and daughter of Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 13 West 37th-st., on Monday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLE.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Friday morning, Nov. 17, CATHERINE R., wife of John Cole, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at 11 A. M. on Sunday, and from St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 11½ A. M. Relatives and friends of the family and those of her brother, B. P. Winant, are respectfully invited to attend. Conveyances will meet the 9 A. M. train of Staten Island Railroad at Huguenot Station.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, 17th inst., of congestion of the brain, Miss CATHERINE CAMPBELL, aged 69 years, sister of Wm. T. and Dr. N. L. Campbell, of this City.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Hoxie, No. 195 Green-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of both families are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FAWCETT.—On Friday, 17th inst., Mrs. SARAH FAWCETT, wife of John Fawcett, aged 77 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 208 East 126th-st.

PATERSON.—JOHN PATERSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 208 East 119th-st.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 17, HANNAH SMITH, aged 75 years, widow of the late Nathaniel Smith.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOLLER.—In New-York, Nov. 17, 1871, of consumption, JAMES HARRY STOLLER, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. & A. M., and the members of First Company, Seventh Regiment, New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 120 East 16th-st.

SANDERSON.—At the Langham Hotel, London, on Thursday, Nov. 16, of disease of the heart, JAMES M. SANDERSON, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, the 17th, THEODORE E. TAYLOR, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Monday to South Hadley, Mass., for interment.

VAN NORDEN.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 16, after a short and severe illness, WM. VAN NORDEN, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILKIE.—On Friday, 17th inst., JANET, widow of James Wilkie, in her 82d year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, James and William, are invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. J. P. Lestrade, No. 40 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

GEN. ROBERT CAMERON, OF COLORADO; Judge C. P. Daly; Rev. Daniel Comfort; Frederick Ruckert, German Poet; The Mormon Question; Chronic Catarrh, its Causes and its Cure; Effects of Tobacco; Longevity; Cross People; Mr. Beecher's Life of Christ; Echo of Thoughts in Sound and Motion; Recent Scientific Researches; Man's Place in Nature; Instinct and Reason; Human Attraction *vs* Repulsion; Occupation; Men as Husbands, &c., in December number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. A new volume begins with the next number, and now is the time to subscribe. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

"THE WEST WIND."—THE OWNER of Gould's great piece of Statuary has consented to place it upon exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 21, afternoons and evenings, for three days. An opportunity, which will probably never again occur, is now offered the public to see this masterpiece of art. Tickets can be obtained at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway, Caswell's, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and at the drug and book stores in Brooklyn.

THE ROBBERY AT NO. 86 NASSAU-ST., SATURDAY, NOV. 11.
My friends will be pleased to learn that I lost but a few customers' JOB WATCHES, which, if not found shortly, I shall replace, or pay the FULL VALUE for them. I am STUNNED for a short time, but not CRUSHED, and will continue my business as usual, with increased energy, at the same place.
HENRY F. PIAGET.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA, Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. —; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

RECLUS'S THE EARTH. The Earth: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena and Life of the Globe. By ELISEE RECLUS. Translated by the late B. B. Woodward, and edited by Henry Woodward. With 234 maps and illustrations, and 23 Page Maps printed in colors. 8vo, cloth, $5.

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KINGSLEY'S WEST INDIES. At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY OF THE TEMPEST. Edited, with Notes, by WM. J. ROLFE, A. M., formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass., and Editor of "The Merchant of Venice." Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

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PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

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☞ HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Nov. 17, Messrs. LYNCH & CAMP, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of R. M. HARRISON, Esq., referee, sold at auction the business property known as No. 92 Greenwich-street, on the south-west corner of Rector-street, embracing a lot 26.6 by about 63, with a building thereon, for $18,800; purchased by HENRY SCHUTTE. The only other sale made was one by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, who also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold a house and lot—the latter 20 by 80—located on the east side of Avenue C, eighty feet north of Second-street, for $6,000. Purchaser CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWALDER, the plaintiff in the action in question. The other legal sales announced to occur by the last-named auctioneer, were adjourned as follows: Sale of property on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, adjourned for one week; sale of property on Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned until Dec. 8. For next week the auctions projected are few in number and not of special importance. In reference to such as are to take place, however, details will be given on Monday.

### Exchange Sales, Friday, Nov. 17.

NEW-YORK.

*By M. A. J. Lynch & Hugh N. Camp.*

House and lot No. 92 Greenwich-st., s. w. corner Rector-st., lot 26.6x65.9x23.2x60............$18,800

*By Joseph McGuire.*

House and lot, e. s. of Avenue C, 80 ft. n. of 2d-st., lot 20x80............ $6,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—THREE ADJOINING HOUSES and lots in 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and near the St. Denis Hotel.

ALSO FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone front house and lot in 12th-st., near Broadway, or will be leased for a term of years, or exchanged; immediate possession if required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**A FINE PROPERTY**, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

**SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING** from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A double tenement on a business avenue, near 23d-st.; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for City lots, with some cash; annual rent, $2,600.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 28th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**A FINE FOUR-STORY** BROWN-STONE house in 60th-st. for sale at $20,000, or to rent, furnished, $200 per month, or unfurnished, $1,800 yearly; ten rooms; thorough order; immediate possession. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

**A VERY ATTRACTIVE**, CONVENIENT house for sale in 29th-st., near Madison-av.; twelve rooms, modern improvements, two bath-rooms, thorough order; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

**MORNINGSIDE PARK** LOTS FOR SALE.—Ten lots on Morningside Park at a bargain. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

**PLOTS OF ACRES** ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**CHEAPEST HOUSE IN** BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

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**A BARGAIN.**—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

## Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE**—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, AT Ridgewood, N. J., on the Erie Railway, within six minutes' walk of the station, on the Ridge, adjoining the residences of Messrs. Whitman Phillips and E. A. Walton; commands splendid views of the surrounding country, overlooking the Paramus, Hackensack and Saddle River Valleys. Can be subdivided and will be sold in plots. This is one of the most healthy regions within an hour of New-York, and is free from objection. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR TO LET**—A very desirable place on the southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway.

**FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST.** entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.

Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SONS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60, lot 100; elegantly furnished; sold on liberal terms, with or without furniture. Permits and particulars of WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE HOUSE and lot known as No 34 Laight-st., being about 30 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**$8,500 WILL BUY A** DESIRABLE residence at Roselle, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of premises and particulars at No. 289 Pearl-st.

**GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES** WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble-front house, at No. 251 West 54th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all imported from Paris; also, fine Moquette and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Apply at any time before 12 o'clock noon, or between 6 and 8 P. M., on the premises.

**TO LET**—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

**TO LET** — FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 159 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to let, furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—To let, during the session in the city of Albany, a first-class furnished house; all modern improvements; five minutes from Capitol; or will board member's families. Address S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

**FIFTH-AV.**—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, No. 337 5th-av., just above 33d-st.; can be had for six, twelve, or eighteen months; to a responsible tenant very reasonable terms can be offered. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET
IN
### TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH** STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

**TO LET**—FIRST LOFT, NO. 45 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway; rent moderate. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer at Montclair; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12, Friday and Saturday.

**$375 A MONTH**, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FRENCH preferred. Apply at No. 17 East 42d-st.

**WANTED**—A BOY TO WRITE. APPLY AT No. 724 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,** OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET—N. e. s., 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

### WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.** will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Flushing, the house and grounds of William P. Mellen, on the corner of Broadway and Bowne-av.; house 44x40, three stories and basement, with piazza front and rear; gas throughout, hot and cold water, laundry, bath-room and closet, furnace and range; excellent well and large cistern; nearly two acres, with fruit and vegetable garden and handsome lawn; house may be examined at all times before sale; $13,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—ON OR near Manhattan Island, factory buildings suited to a new industry. Address PHOTO PLATE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 932 Broadway.

**WANTED**—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; has a sewing-machine of her own; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class shirt-maker; best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking and marketing thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Address A. H., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR grown children, and will do the plain sewing; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to go South for the Winter; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French ladies' maid, with unexceptionable references; expert in dress-making and hair-dressing. Address PARISIENNE, Box No. 11 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chamber-maid; will make herself generally useful; excellent City references. Call at No. 519 9th-av., near 39th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing in a small private family; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 391 8th-av. for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; fully competent in either capacity; excellent references. Call or address No. 452 6th-av., in the store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as waitress; will assist in the chamber-work; best City reference. Apply Saturday and Monday, at No. 4 Union-square.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; best City references. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH maid, one who cuts, fits and makes dresses; understands her service as maid perfectly, dressing hair nicely. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid as regular seamstress, and take care of one child; speaks pretty good English; good references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse to take care of an infant from its birth. Can be seen, with references, at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBER-maid and assistant waitress, or seamstress and assist with chamber-work; good reference. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 158 West 19th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and to do washing or general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl as waitress; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady in some good family in any position; not married; cares not for salary. Call on or address A. B., No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress, one who understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, work by the day or week in private families. Call at No. 309 Bleecker-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced and competent laundress; best references from last employer. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do housework in a small family; good references from her last places. Call at No. 406 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as nurse; understands the care of young children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st. until engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, poultry, game and desserts; an excellent pastry baker; unexceptionable reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call at No. 241 West 27th-street.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; best City reference. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., at the bakery.

**WANTED**—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; good driver, and understands the treatment of road horses; has no objections to the country; best references given. Address B. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; a good driver and understands his business thoroughly; unexceptionable City references. Apply at COLEMAN'S Saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent reference. Call or address No. 225 West 15th-st., basement.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man eighteen years old as groom or footman; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 9 East 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, a Swedish Protestant, with best testimonials as to capability and sobriety. Apply at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a sober, steady man in a private family; is a Protestant; has City reference. Call at No. 208 6th-st., in the store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS ARCHItectural draughtsman, designer, &c., by a young Frenchman, having had several years' experience in Paris; best of reference. Address No. 24 Amity-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 East 40th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; good City reference. Call or address D. H., No. 33 West 29th st., for two days.

**NOTICE TO HOUSE-OWNERS.**—A young man wishes a situation as janitor, to keep the building in repair, and is handy at all kinds of repairing. Address THOMAS B., Box 180 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, for a German man; is honest and faithful; takes excellent care of horses; was for the last three and a half years in the employ of the late Abner L. Ely. Apply at No. 117 East 37th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his late employer; married, with small family. Apply to H. M., No. 13 West 17th st., first floor, in the yard.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON**, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

**GRACE CHAPEL, SEATS FREE,** East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

**ALANSON M. E. CHURCH**, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. JOHN PARKER, the popular Pastor, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. THOMAS GAURD, the eloquent Irish divine. Sunday-school in the Lecture-room at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the body of the church at 3½ o'clock P. M. All are respectfully invited to be present. Seats free.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH**, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the first sermon on "the teachings of the times" will be preached to young men. Subject—*The Lesson of the Great Uprising.* Young men especially invited. The Rector will preach.

**ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH**, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. F. H. HAGERTY, of St. Louis Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sunday-shool missionary meeting in the afternoon. Eminent speakers will be present. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

**ALL SOULS' CHURCH**, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st., Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 19, morning at 10½, Rev. GEO. HEPWORTH will preach. Evening at 7½, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject in the evening—*The Break Between Ancient Faith and Modern Thought.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

**A LECTURE IN AID OF THE** MISsion work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes will be given in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20 at 8 o'clock, by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq. Subject—*The Characteristics of New-England Humor.* Part II. Tickets, 30c.

**A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT** on Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN. H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

**A DISCOURSE ON UNSEEN HELP** will be preached on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3. Strangers welcome.

**BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH**, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES will preach, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Subject for morning—*The True Mission of Life.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**BIBLE AND ORIENTAL LANDS.**—Lectures at Bedford-street M. E. Church MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 20 and 27, at 8 P. M., by Hon. I. S. DIEHL. For benefit of the Woman's Missionary Society.

**CHURCH**—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN. MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; chapel No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST**, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service is omitted and the Church open in the evening.

**CITY MISSIONS.**—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of City Missions will be held in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and others.

**COME AND HEAR.**—THE MESSENGER of the coming Savior will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel and the Little Book.*—Rev., chap. x. Seats free.

**CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH**, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

**EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. OLIN, D. D., of Binghamton, N. Y., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. H. HAGGERTY, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.

**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY**, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

**FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH**, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Also preaching in the hall, No. 270 Grand-st., at the same hours. Christ and salvation is the grand theme of our preachers. Come and hear. All made welcome.

**FREE EVENING SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY** in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. Subject—*The Relations of the Churches of England and America.* Morning service at 10½.

**FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF** the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

**FREE RELIGIOUS** CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

**FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. Prof. O. M. Newell, musical director.

**FRENCH CHURCH DU ST.** ESPRIT, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

**FORTY-SECOND-STREET** PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

**HARLEM**—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD D. G. PRIME, D. D., Nov. 19, 10½ A. M., at the new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also by Rev. S. H. HALL, D. D., at 3 P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome for all.

**HARLEM.**—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*Autumn Leaves.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

**LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E.** CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Second Commandment.* Bible school at 9½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6¼ P. M. Seats free.

**MURRAY HILL** PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS.

### NOTICE.

Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Missionary Bishop of Dakota, and Rev. SAMUEL D. HINMAN, for thirteen years our missionary to the Indians of the far West, will deliver addresses in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on the history and progress of their interesting work among the red men. Rev. Dr. HILL, our venerable missionary to Athens, Greece, has also consented to be present and tell what the ladies of Athens are doing for the Indians.

**PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH**, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

**REV. THOMAS GUARD, THE CELE**brated missionary from Africa, will preach his last sermon in this country, for the present, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

**REV. J. F. ELDER**, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. The anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society will be held in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, President of Rutger's Female Institute, and the Pastor, J. F. ELDER.

**REV. T. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.**, will deliver an address on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., Subject—*The Power of an Endless Life.* Singing by the audience of familiar hymns from 7½ to 8 o'clock, after which the regular evening service is held. Young men are most cordially welcomed to this service.

**REV. T. T. KENDRICK**, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.—Seats free. Will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., on *Heavenly Recognition;* 7½ P. M., on *Commercial Morality,* for young men. Grand organ and musical concert next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

**REV. H. D. NORTHROP** WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Praise-meeting at 7½ P. M. Monthly meeting of mission school, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st., at 2½ P. M.; addresses by Rev. A. D. VAIL and Rev. W. H. TAYLOR.

**REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR**, Pastor, of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

**REV. CHARLES F. LEE**, FIFTH UNIversalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Cloud of Witnesses.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

**REV. L. S. WEED**, AT JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, 7½. Subject—*What the Angel Said, and what the Apostles Did.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

**REV. J. J. WHITE**, PASTOR OF ATTORney-st. M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject at NIGHT—*Benefit of Differing Denominations.* All invited.

**REV. JOHN LOVE, JR.**, PASTOR OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**REV. J. M. PULLMAN** WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, and in the EVENING will give the first of a course of lectures on social vices. Subject—*Gambling.*

**SIXTH-AVENUE** REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st., Rev. J. L. DANNER, Pastor.—Sermon SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, to the aged; EVENING, at 7½, subject—*Temperance.* A temperance entertainment, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Solos, choruses, also addresses by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and Rev. J. L. DANNER. All are welcome.

**ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH**, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*The Chinese in California—A Description of Their Heathen Worship, and of Christian Work Among Them.*

**ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH**, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Right Rev. Bishop ARMITAGE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 2½ P. M.; for deaf mutes at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. Rev. Mr. HINMAN, of the Indian Mission, will address the children of the Sunday-school.

**ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH**, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—GEO. JARVIS GEER, D.D., Rector.—The third of the course of sermons on *Sacred Figures* will be delivered by the Rector on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19. Subject—*The Pillar of Cloud and of Fire.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

**SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

**SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH, corner of Prince and Marion sts.—The Pastor, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., will speak to the men of New-York on SABBATH EVENING. Subject—*The Great Cost of Freedom.*

**ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

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**THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY** of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association connected with the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 19, 1871, at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

**THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES** OF St. Luke's Hospital will be held at St. Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered, and a collection made in behalf of the institution. The friends of the Hospital are respectfully invited to attend.

**TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH**, IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 3½ P. M. Subject—*Love, the Key of Knowledge.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

**THIRTY-SEVEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH**, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOS. PULMAN, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2 o'clock.

**THE SECOND MEETING** IN BEHALF of the New-York Infant Asylum will be held at the Church of the Messiah, 34th-st. and Park-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH, and others.

**TRINITY M. E. CHURCH**, IN WEST 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

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CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Nov. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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PEREIRE.........DAURE.......Saturday, Dec. 16
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MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Dec. 1, at ——.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

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| Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18 |
| Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16 |
| Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23 |
| Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
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### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

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NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....................Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.** The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
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THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

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OFFICE OF THE
**STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

**REDEMPTION OF BONDS.**
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

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BANKERS,
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**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.**—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

**CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF** towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

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| THOMAS CORNELL, | JAMES MERRELL. |

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

### $100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

**Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,**

*thereby adding* 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

**TURNER BROTHERS,**
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

### Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

**10 PER CENT.**
**CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.**

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

**GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS,** being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale of favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

### $100.000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON

Railroad Company, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest January and July in New-York, free of Government tax; $11,000 per mile, leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For sale low by
O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

**WHITTEMORE & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &c.
Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID** FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

**CAUTION.**

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.
J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

**TAPSCOTT'S**

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

**TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED** by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

**A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.**—Coupes, Landaulets, Coupe and Westchester Rockaways, Phaetons, Cabriolets, light Rockaways, Road Wagons, new and second hand, all styles, at greatly reduced prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

**BLANKETS, BUFFALO,**
Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ENGLISH barouche, with patent opening and closing top; in good order; also, a fine rockaway, made by Wood Bros., and a coupe rockaway, both in excellent order; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

**FOR SALE**—PRICE $1,200—A YOUNG *Volunteer* mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply at private stable, No. 50 West 10th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

**COUPE**—A VERY FINE LIGHT COUPE will be sold low; Coupe Rockaways, Westchester Phaetons and every other style family carriages and light wagons, at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

**COUPE ROCKAWAY** FOR SALE VERY cheap; Wood Brothers make; in perfect order. Can be seen at Judd's Carriage Factory, No. 1,370 Broadway.

**SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.**—150 Sleighs, 700 straps Bells, slightly soiled, left over from last season, will be sold cheap; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING**—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**NO. 159 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER** of 30th-st.—Two suites of rooms, neatly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast, or families, with private table; references exchanged; also, physician's office.

**NO. 322 EAST 16TH-ST.,** ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant Park.—A third-story front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board; hot and cold water, also use of bath; terms moderate; references.

**NO. 117 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.**—A very handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, en suite or separately, to gentlemen; also, one on third floor, suitable for one or two. Reference.

**NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.**—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, four communicating, with private table; also, one handsomely furnished room for gentlemen; bath and closets.

**TO LET**—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Varick-place, Sullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

**AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY** furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

**A SPLENDID FRONT PARLOR** AND bedroom on third floor to rent, with board; also, large room on fourth floor; house first-class; three doors from Madison-av., No. 15 East 24th-st.

**AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING** of parlor and two sleeping-rooms, to let, with board, together or separately; terms moderate. Apply at No. 136 East 31st-st.

**NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR** from 5th-av., second floor to let, with private table only.

**EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON** SECOND floor; first-class house with board; in private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

**TO LET**—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, No. 323 4th-av., north-east corner 24th-st. Inquire in the store.

**NICELY FURNISHED** ROOMS FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 and $3 a week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

**A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM,** WITH fire, for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 252 8th-av., near 23d-st.

**A FURNISHED HALL** BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman without board in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st.

## HOTELS.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,**
No. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway.
Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

**LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT** House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

**ONE BLOCK EAST OF THE CITY HALL.**—Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William sts.; 250 rooms; 50c. to $1 per day; gentlemen and families; on European plan; house open all night.

## INSURANCE.

### TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Y. BROWN, | D. B. KEELER, |
| Secretary. | President. |

**THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, duly subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1871. By order.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

## COAL.

**COAL DELIVERED, $6 50; TO CARTS,** $6. Yards, 49th-st., East River, and 621 11th-av.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,**
Chartered by the United States,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| THEO. M. TUTHILL, | JOHN H. LYON, |
| Actuary. | President. |

**BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 33 Broadway.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Ten cents to $10,000 received on deposit.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax, commences first every month. HENRY SMITH, Pres.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HAGAN, Vice-Presidents.
R. E. SELMES, Secretary.

**A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.**
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.
Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

## DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST** DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

### EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM,** MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME, combined with the GRAND INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AND DAN CASTELLO'S RENOWNED CIRCUS. P. T. Barnum, Proprietor, W. C. Coup, Manager. Open every day and evening at the great Empire Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. A STUPENDOUS AGGREGATION OF SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra.

By far the largest collection of living Wild Animals and Birds ever seen together, either in Europe or America, including magnificent representative specimens of almost every creature of the Zoological and Ornithological kingdoms, from the huge Asiatic Elephant to the tiniest Humming Bird or Kangaroo Rat. Among these are beautiful plumed Birds from the tropics; also, Reptiles, Elephants, Camels, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Kangaroos, Ostriches, Cassowaries, Malayan and South American Tapirs, Palatine and Rocky Mountain Sheep, Llamas, Pink-eyed Albino Deer, Apes, Monkeys, Babboons, Giant Cynocephalus, Baby Elephants, Baby Camels, a Royal Herd of Asiatic Elephants, two monster living specimens of the Black Rhinoceros, South American Hippopotamus, twenty-four Bactrian Camels and Dromedaries, African Elands, Asiatic Yaks, Vlacke Varks, Abyssinian Wart Hogs, South African Lion, a Den of Performing Lions, Chetah Leopard, Walrus, Black Leopards, Ounce, Jaguar, Puma, Spotted Hyenas, Zebras, Anacondas, Boa Constrictor, Gorillas, White Polar Bear, and a Crystal Den of Reptiles twenty feet long. Also, LIVING MARINE MONSTERS,

enormous

### SEA LIONS,

in massive water-tanks, family of Arctic Seals, all disporting in their native element.

Among the myriad Museum curiosities from all parts of the world are found marvelous Moving Automatons.

LIVING GIANTS AND DWARFS, Live Digger Indians from the Yosemite, the "What Is It," Infant Esau, Bearded Child, Fiji Cannibal Indian Girl, Fat Woman, Living Skeleton, Lightning Calculator, Cardiff Giant, Dying Zouave, Sleeping Beauty, Mechanical Singing Birds, Automaton Lady Bell Ringers, Automaton Trumpeter, Magic Drummer, Chinese, Japanese, Cannibal and Esquimaux Curiosities, the Lady Born Without Arms, Egyptian Mummy, 3,000 years old, Ancient Arms, Relics of Antiquity, Life-size Wax Figures of the Crowned Heads of Europe, with thousands of other things of rare and instructive interest to students of Natural, Polytechnic, and Archæological History. Here will also be found a complete section of a

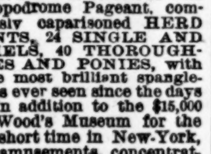
BIG CALIFORNIA TREE
BIG CALIFORNIA TREE

in all its natural integuments, 360 feet high, 90 feet in circumference, and more than 1,900 years old.

One view of this Giant of the Yosemite Valley, although but one out of other 100,000 marvels of the great exposition, is worth the whole price of admission.

To the above is also added, FREE OF CHARGE, to all patrons who desire to see it,

DAN CASTELLO'S
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,



Perfectly chaste, refined, and unobjectionable to the strictest moralist, with 50 of the best male and female riders, acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers, and voltigeurs in the world. Also trained horses, educated mules, performing elephants, dancing ponies, capering camels and dromedaries, a lion tamer in a den of ferocious wild beasts, a magnificent Hippodrome Pageant, commingling with a gorgeously caparisoned HERD OF ASIATIC ELEPHANTS, 24 SINGLE AND DOUBLE HUMPED CAMELS, 40 THOROUGHBRED ARABIAN HORSES AND PONIES, with 80 Performers dressed in the most brilliant spanglebedizened Oriental Costumes ever seen since the days of the Roman Emperors. In addition to the $15,000 paid to the proprietor of Wood's Museum for the privilege of exhibiting for a short time in New-York, this colossal combination of amusements, concentrating seven superior exhibitions in one, its present expenses exceed $2,500 per day, and yet the price of admission to the entire series is the same charged to a common circus or menagerie—only 50 cents; children under ten, half price; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra.

Open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

Hippodrome performances commence at 2 and 8.

**$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**—Plan and price-list sent by mail, free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

## AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 7 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

**THE FINEST COLLECTION OF CARRARA** MARBLE STATUARY ever exhibited in this City, together with SUPERB ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES, ROMAN, FLORENTINE, ETRUSCAN AND POMPEIAN VASES, TAZZAS, &c. Also, ELEGANT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c. The recent importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at NO. 7 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, on MONDAY, Nov. 20, and following days, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.

**PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.**
Clinton Hall Book Sales-room—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising many valuable and scarce works, relating to AMERICA, LOCAL HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, SCARCE PAMPHLETS, &c.; also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

964 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
89 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
34 half chests fresh Lisbon Oranges.

AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—AUGUST MARTENS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, piano-forte, suites, paintings, carpets, chamber and dining furniture, &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JOHN F. HENRY,**
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,
invites the attention of the trade to his stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERIES,
FINE HAIR-BRUSHES,
TOILET GOODS, SOAPS.
Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MINERAL WATERS

from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c. 500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES!

Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

**A. BROADWAY'S**
MARKET,
No. 436 6th-av.,
One door south of 28th-st., east side,
Formerly No. 844 Broadway and No. 64 East 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.,
New-York.

### STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS AND LOUTREL, NO. 45** Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery and printing. Diaries for 1872.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY.** NILSSON MATINEE.
FOURTH (4) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 18, AT 1½ P. M.
FOURTH (4) NILSSON MATINEE, DOORS OPEN AT 12½. LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.....as.....VIOLETTA
M. Capoul, M. Barre, Sig. Reichardt, &c., &c.
Max Maretzek.........Musical Director and Conductor
Matinee Prices—General admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $3, $4 and $5, according to location.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8, FAUST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, (for the first time,) MIGNON. Ticket offices are the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

**UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.**
Corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER...........................Manager
SIGNOR COSTELOTTI,
THE WONDERFUL GYMNAST.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
and their unrivaled Pantomime Troupe.
ROLIN HOWARD, CHARLEY STURGES,
THE WALHALLA FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
MLLE. BERTHA AND GRAND BALLET,
THE RAYNER BROTHERS,
FOSTER, SANFORD, BATTLER, COES,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
DE ANGELIS, WAMBOLD AND MEYERS
IN ETHIOPIAN ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.............................Director
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE ARENA.
FIRST WEEK OF LE JEUNE BURT,
the unrivaled bareback hurdle rider.
Miss LUCY WATSON, the dashing equestrienne.
The JEE BROTHERS in their wonderful feats.

NEXT MONDAY, Nov. 20, EXTRA MATINEE,
The gross receipts for benefit of the CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and the circus. Admission 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

**AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
LAST GRAND MATINEE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
MASTER PERCY ROSELLE
AS BUTTS IN THE BOY DETECTIVE,
AND DOCTOR O'TOOLE IN THE IRISH TUTOR.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE LAST NIGHT
OF PERCY ROSELLE,
THE BOY DETECTIVE
AND THE IRISH TUTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
Miss SUSAN DENIN and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
in the drama of BLACK SHEEP.

**SANTLEY! SANTLEY!**
Mr. George Dolby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
IN STEINWAY HALL,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 2.
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.
Pianist and Conductor,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Admission, $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

**P. T. BARNUM'S**
GREAT TRAVELING
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,
COMBINED WITH THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND DAN CASTELLO'S RENOWNED CIRCUS. P. T. BARNUM, PROPRIETOR. W. C. COUP, MANAGER.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. To be opened at the Great Rink, 3d av. and 63d-st., on the evening of MONDAY, Nov. 13, and each subsequent afternoon and evening.

Doors open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.
100,000 Curiosities, 500 Living Wild Animals.
DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best Performers in the World.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
Nothing like it ever seen on earth.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES
Commence at 2 and 8.

**GLOBE THEATRE,** NO. 728 BROADWAY.
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

**ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.**—Last appearance of E. D. Davies and Susan Galton. Performances afternoon and night. Fanchette. Joe and Tom. Rose de St. Fleur. Monday, Annie Lonsdale's Combination.

**FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT.**
BY THE NEW BAND OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S., N. Y.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1871.
AT THE ARMORY.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST:

1. Emperor William Coronation March..Meyerbeer
2. Overture. Merry Wives of Windsor.......Nicolia
3. Galop. National Guard.................C. Rehm
4. Waltz. On the Beautiful Rhine.........Keler Bela
5. Selection. Freischutz......................Weber
6. Polka. Wild Wood.......................C. Rehm

During the intermission Offenbach Selections by Rehm's Juvenile Band, all under fifteen years of age.

PART SECOND:

1. Quickstep. Twenty-second Regiment, with drum corps, first time...........................C. Rehm
2. Overture. William Tell......................Rossini
3. Galop. Poultry Yard........................C. Rehm
4. Scena and Aria. Clarinet Solo..................Reil
5. Waltz. New-Vienna.........................Strauss
6. Quickstep. Performed by the Juvenile and Twenty-second Regiment Band..................Cwatal

**OPERA LIBRETTOS.**
ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

**WM. C. WIESE,** TEACHER OF THE piano and violin, Apply at Weber's Piano-rooms, 5th-av., corner 16th-st.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, Nov. 10...2:30 P. M. | Friday, Nov. 10...6:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 11th...2:30 P. M. | Saturday, 11th...7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 14th...9:00 A. M. | Monday, 13th...7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 16th...11:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 15th...8:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 18th...12:00 M. | Friday, 17th...8:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 21st...2:00 P. M. | Monday, 20th...7:00 A. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.**—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

**REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT** for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

**TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

**FOR LEWES, DEL.**—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
EILEEN OGE.
The management respectfully announce that
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
having decided to comply with the requests of their many admirers to devote next week to the representation of their famous parts in TOM TAYLOR'S TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
will positively not be given after Saturday.
This THURSDAY, last performance but three of EILEEN OGE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
MONDAY, Nov. 20, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Bob Brierly, (his original character,)
Mr. W. J. Florence.
Emily St. Evremond, (her original character,)
Mrs. W. J. Florence.
In active preparation, J. C. De Leon's new drama,
PARIS; OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT
BY COL. J. FISK'S JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Consisting of one hundred musicians.
First appearance at the Grand Opera-House of the brilliant young cantatrice,
MISS CASSIE RENZ.
Together with Miles. Castellan, violiniste, and De Try, violoncello, also Mr. J. Levy.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director.
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.

**WALLACK'S.**
EVERY EVENING,
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SUCCESS,
ROSEDALE.
NEW MUSIC.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS,
and the
FOLLOWING ARTISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Early application is respectfully recommended, as the announcement
STANDING ROOM ONLY
is made early each evening. Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE—OWENS.**
The celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. OWENS,
In his great character of
CALEB PLUMMER,
In DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
LAST DOT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½.

NOTICE.—In order to witness the Magical Transformation Scene in the first act, the audience should be seated at 8 o'clock.

Seat secured six days in advance at the theatre, also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation.
SOLON SHINGLE and THE VICTIMS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.
The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
TO WITNESS
Mr. SOTHERN,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT
8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

**AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.**
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES.
MATINEE AT 2, AND THIS EVENING.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
AIMEE.........as.........LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
In active preparation, LE PANT DES SOUPERS, by Offenbach, for the first time in America.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
TWELFTH WEEK OF
DIVORCE,
the great Drama of the times.
Thirteenth Matinée SATURDAY at 1½.
Special DIVORCE Matinée, Thanksgiving Day.

**DAN BRYANT'S,** 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

**STEINWAY HALL.**—TUESDAY, NOV. 21, at 8 o'clock, Prince George Nicholas Galitzin's second Grand Russian Concert. A novel and most interesting programme will be interpreted by a grand orchestral and choral combination, under the direction of Prince Galitzin. Soloist, Mr. J. Levy. Assistant Conductor, Mr. G. Karlberg. Sale of tickets for second concert opens Saturday at the box-office, and at Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Prince Galitzin's first Grand Choral and Orchestral Concert, THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

**FAIR OF THE "SISTERS OF THE STRANGERS,"** in Chapel, Winthrop-place, Green-st., above Waverley-place. The interest manifested in this Fair has induced the ladies to continue it through SATURDAY and MONDAY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Attend the Fair. Help the poor stranger. Learn the work of the society. Catholics and Protestants unite in its support.

**VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, ON SOCIAL FREEDOM,** at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 8 P. M. There will be no further excuse for ignorant misstatement, since she will give her own definition of Free Love. Admission, 50 cents.

**CHICKERING HALL.**—MR. CARR, THE English reader of Tennyson, and the only one accredited by the Poet Laureate, THIS EVENING at 8. Tickets, $1.

**GLASS HALL, EAST 34TH-ST.**—THIS FINE hall will be rented for balls, parties, sociables, private theatricals, &c. Apply on the premises, at all hours.
W. W. SMITH.

## MUSICAL.

### CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
*And upon the most favorable terms of payment.*

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

### A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.**
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

**TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,** LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED** business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

**WANTED**—A CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 to establish a manufactory for fire brick, gas retorts, &c.; advertiser has a valuable clay-mine, long experience, and can furnish a regular trade. Address A. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.**—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID F. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—A NICE FISH, OYSTER AND vegetable market doing a good cash business. Sickness cause of selling. Apply at No. 305 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

**A VARNISH FACTORY IN COMPLETE** running order for sale. Apply to L. C. GILLESPIE, No. 5 Fletcher-st.

# THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

## THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

### Action Against the Staten Island Ferry Company—The Sunday Question—Disagreement of the Jury.

The suit of the Administratrix of JOHN MADDEN, who died from the effects of the *Westfield* explosion, against the Staten Island Ferry Company, was before the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. At the close of the testimony yesterday, Mr. BEACH, one of the counsel for the defense, moved to dismiss the complaint, upon several grounds. He argued that the proposition that where two parties are engaged in an unlawful act, and either one of them is guilty of imprudence and negligence as toward his companion while engaged in the performance of the unlawful act, no action can be maintained on account of any injury resulting. The applicability of the argument to the case in hand was due to the circumstance that the deceased and the Company were both engaged in the violation of the statute against Sabbath-breaking—that is, traveling on Sunday, not to or from a place of worship, nor on a mission of necessity or charity, or visitation of the sick. He cited several cases, chiefly from *Allen's Reports*, Massachusetts, decided under similar statutes. Judge NEILSON, in ruling upon the motion, used substantially the following language on the point as to traveling on Sunday, a point of present public interest: As to the other question, we have a statute, which we all desire to respect, intended to protect the Sabbath. It is founded on public policy, and it makes traveling on that day illegal and punishable by a small penalty, except in certain cases. It follows from that statute no contract to perform labor on the Sabbath can be enforced. Thus, in several cases it has been held that a party who has advertised in his Sunday paper, or a clerk who performed extra labor on Sunday, could not recover. So that, were this strictly an action on contract, I could see no difficulty in applying the statute. If, for example, the defendants had made a contract to convey him to Staten Island and back on Sunday, and the defendants had not performed the contract, he could have no action upon it for his damages, as he could have had, had the contract been free from that objection. But this action is not upon a contract. It is under the statute which gives an action, not existing at common law, in case of death caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of another. It is an action for that statutory wrong; an action of statutory creation, in which the recovery is limited by statute to $5,000. As to the cases which the learned counsel has so impressively cited, I beg to remark that some of them were on contract. The case in the fourteenth *Allen Reports* was for a wrong, and may be regarded as applicable to the case before us. Now, I should be always ready cheerfully, and to the utmost of my ability, to apply any law which the Legislature of this State may think proper to adopt to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, either by traveling or by working. But, as yet, even with this statute before us, I am not prepared to accept the rule without assuming to say whether there is any cause of action here, or any real ground of complaint, but putting it as an illustration, I am not prepared to say that a company having a steamboat, and accustomed to convey passengers on the Sabbath as well as on other days, can receive a multitude of people upon that boat, and, either from its imperfect condition then and there, or from the improper use of its machinery or fires, or any cause which may be prevented by a proper degree of care and prudence, sacrifice the lives of the whole, some of them being, no doubt, upon an errand of mercy, or a visitation such as would be sanctioned by the statute, some of them women, ignorant, some of them children, to whom we cannot impute a knowledge of the law, and yet under this statute which was passed to prevent the violation of the Sabbath by work or by unnecessary traveling, be free from liability. As I have said, I use this illustration without intending to intimate to the jury whether I suppose there is a cause of action here or not, in fact. I think it would be perfectly monstrous, most unwise and impolitic legislation if in this State an act should be passed providing that while a company might receive a multitude of people on their boat, and use it so improperly or imperfectly as to destroy their lives, without being accountable, because it was the Sabbath Day. If such an act were passed today, the Courts would be very astute to qualify it by construction, as in the history of statutory law has often happened. But I am not prepared to believe that our Courts will give that construction to this statute, or that the Legislature, in its wisdom, would adopt any statute of that scope or tendency.

The case was given to the jury about 11 o'clock, and, after a deliberation of four hours, they failed to agree, and were discharged.

### The Citizens' Reform Committee.

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at their rooms, No. 185 Montague-street. There were present Messrs. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, the President; E. J. Whitlock, A. C. Davis, R. M. Whiting, Jr., S. B. Chittenden, H. W. Slocum, J. W. Hunter, Charles R. Marvin, D. M. Chauncey, Thomas Carroll, F. A. Shroeder, Samuel McLane, W. W. Goodrich, B. F. Tracy, William Marshall, Chauncey Perry, George L. Fox, H. C. Bowen, Edmund Driggs and a majority of members.

The Treasurer reported that he had received a few subscriptions and would like to receive more. Checks to the amount of $2,000 and more had been received. Mr. MARSHALL moved that subscription lists be placed on the Secretary's table and that members record their names thereon. This was carried, as also was a motion that the Secretary be requested to announce in the papers that subscriptions would be received.

Mr. WHITLOCK reported from the Executive Committee the names of STEWART L. WOODFORD, WALTER T. HATH, A. B. BAYLIS and R. W. ROPES, this making seventy-two members. Mr. DRIGGS said that he had suggested the names of CHAS. W. FELLOWS and J. W. RIGGS, and he wanted to know what had become of them. Without action being taken on his question, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted and the names were recorded. The Legislative, Finance and Prosecuting Committees had to report no make. The President announced the following committees:

*Executive.*—E. J. Whitlock, S. B. Dutcher, A. D. Wheelock, Samuel McLane, John W. Hunter, F. A. Shroeder, Demas Barnes, William Marshall, B. F. Tracy, Charles Lowry, Andrew Fitzgerald.

*Legislative.*—W. W. Goodrich, Edmund Driggs, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, R. W. Potter, Andrew Cunningham, R. M. Whiting, Jr., Wm. Richardson, Arthur W. Benson, James Oechwege, A. B. Baylis.

*Finance.*—S. L. Husted, H. C. Bowen, George L. Nichols, Daniel Chauncey, H. D. Polhemus, Ludwig Semler, H. R. Jones, Charles R. Marvin, A. J. Ormsbee, James B. Hodgskin, Walter T. Hatch.

*Prosecuting.*—Robert Johnston, George W. Benson, Chauncey Perry, Lorin Palmer, A. C. Davis, Harvey Farrington, Ludivoc Bennett, R. Cornell White, John P. Rolfe, Henry Everding, R. W. Ropes.

A suggestion was made that the bills for the meeting at the Academy of Music be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Finance Committee, and the suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted. The Committee then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

### The Committee of Fifty.

A meeting of the Committee of Fifty was held last evening at No. 367 Fulton-street, Mr. W. HUTCHINSON presiding. A report was presented from the Nominating Committee suggesting that there be standing committees whose duty it should be to examine into the Water Board, the Controller's Department, the Excise Board, the Auditor's, Tax Collector's and all other departments of the City and County Government. A contribution of $250 from Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, Water Commissioner, was received and applied to the purposes of the Committee. A Committee on Finance, consisting of Messrs. Dollner, Reynolds, M. C. Riggs, Butcher, H. G. Law, Backhouse and Allen, and an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. L. C. Carter, Morris, Reynolds, T. H. Rooker, Edmund Driggs, J. S. Roberts, F. Kalbfleisch, E. T. Backhouse and Julian Allen, were appointed, when the organization went into executive session.

### A Grave and Important Error.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and proceeded with the canvass of the State and County ticket to and including the Fourteenth Ward. Upon examination it was found that the First District of that Ward was missing—the envelope which was supposed to contain the returns having only the poll-list. As the law requires that all the returns must be received when the canvass commences, this district will have to be thrown out, thus reducing the Democratic majority by 390.

### Arrest and Prosecution of the Election Inspectors.

District-Attorney MORRIS has accepted of the services of Mr. A. C. DAVIS, a member of the Citizens' Reform Committee, to assist in the prosecution of the cases of fraudulent voting and counting which may come before the prosecuting officer of the county. Yesterday the District-Attorney ordered the arrest of the inspectors and poll clerks of the First District of the Sixth Ward. The evidence in these cases has been prepared by the Citizens' Reform Committee, and will be presented to the Grand Jury now in session. The warrants are against THOMAS MCGIFF, No. 394 Hicks-street, WILLIAM SHANDLEY, No. 81 Pacific-street, MICHAEL WALSHON, JAMES CAMPBELL and MATTHEW MCKENNA, who are charged with committing frauds at the election on the 7th of November in the First District of the Sixth Ward.

The affidavit of the complaint sets forth that it appears by the poll list of said district that accused were inspectors and canvassers of the election in that district, and that they acted and were poll clerks of said district. That they willfully, wrongfully and corruptly put, or caused to be put, a large number of ballots of the kind voted at said election in said district, containing the names of the persons to be elected at said election, in the boxes used at said election district, for the purpose of containing the ballots voted at said election, said ballots not having been voted by any persons, but were wholly false, fraudulent and fictitious. It is further set forth that at the close of said election the accused did falsely, fraudulently and unlawfully estimate and count the ballots, so as aforesaid put in said ballot-boxes, and did falsely and fraudulently certify and return the same as having been legally voted at said election.

MCGIFF, SHANDLEY, MCKENNA and CAMPBELL were arrested and taken before Justice WALSH, where they gave bail in $5,000.

### The Police and the Election.

Yesterday morning the trial of policemen was resumed before the Police Commissioners. The principal case was that of Capt. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Ninth Precinct, who, it was alleged, had aided a repeater at the polls. Capt. MCLAUGHLIN made the following explanation: Up there I have got a very large district to attend to; to go all around to the different polling-places it takes in about ten or fifteen miles, for I have both the Ninth and Ninth Sub-Precincts to attend to; I require to have a horse and wagon to go round in; this man CONNOLLY is a property-owner in the Twenty-First Ward; he is worth $25,000 or $50,000, and I asked him if I could have the use of his horse and wagon on election day, so as to save the expense, for I should have had to pay for one out of my own pocket; he said he would not want it, that I could have the use of it, and asked what time he should get to the Station-house; I told him about nine o'clock, and sure enough, he drove round at that time, and when I had finished breakfast we drove round to the different polling places; when we got back to the Station-house I told him to put his horse up and give it a feed, and get back between two and three o'clock, which he did, and then we drove round to the polling places in the afternoon; I would get out and have the horse hitched, and then speak to the officers to find out if everything was all right, and after remaining a few minutes I would drive off to another district; about this man CONNOLLY, I do not know of my own personal knowledge what district he lives in, and I have never seen him vote in any district; I sent for him to the Station-house and asked him if he had done what was charged, and he said he did not do any such thing, and I never knew anything more about it than any one of you three gentlemen here present.

The Board came to the conclusion that Capt. MCLAUGHLIN should be exonerated. He is understood to be a relative of the "Boss."

### The Arrest of the Inspectors of Election.

The course of District-Attorney MORRIS in causing the arrest of the inspectors of election of the First District, Sixth Ward, on the charge of fraud in the late election, created considerable excitement about the City Hall and Court-house. It is supposed that this action has been forced by Mr. A. C. DAVIS, who is associated with the District-Attorney in these cases, and that he will be intrusted with the prosecution of the alleged criminals. As Mr. DAVIS is a member of the Prosecuting Committee of the Citizens' Reform Committee, it is presumed that he is in possession of evidence sufficient to procure a conviction.

### The Decision on the Mandamus.

It is expected that Judge GILBERT will render his decision on the mandamus against the Board of County Canvassers this afternoon. It is supposed that the Court will deny the mandamus.

### Alleged Incendiarism.

The premature publication of the facts regarding an attempt to set fire to the saddle and harness store of EDWARD DALY & Co., No 43 Atlantic-street, has led to the escape of the party charged with the offense. On Saturday night about 10½ o'clock fire was discovered in the above-named premises among a lot of rubbish. DALY was seen to leave the store a few moments before the fire, but was not seen afterward, though it is alleged that he went to a lawyer in New-York and endeavored to sell the goods in the store. This sale was to be made to one THOMAS LAMBERT, who, upon calling upon the Fire-Marshal, made the following affidavit:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS, ss.: WILLIAM T. LAMBERT, sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 40 Grand-street, Brooklyn, and bought the stock and fixtures, and all pertaining to the business of harness-making, at No. 43 Atlantic-street, from E. DALY & Co., on Saturday last, for $1,050; this sale was made at my place, at No. 40 Grand-street, in the afternoon; I worked for DALY six or seven years ago, and saw him last on Saturday; I paid for the goods by bills that were owing and otherwise; I was not at the store on Saturday; I never saw the stock until Monday morning; the bill of sale made on Saturday now shown and marked exhibit "A" is the one wrote by DALY to me; I do not know where DALY is now; he is no relation of mine and I do not know where he lives; I saw him last on Saturday; I have not seen him since; I have heard that there has been a fire at No. 43 Atlantic-street; I do not know what caused that fire; I have not talked with DALY about the fire; that is all I know about the transaction.

(Signed,) THOMAS LAMBERT.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1871.

P. KEADY, Police Fire-Marshal.

The Fire-Marshal then made a complaint against DALY and LAMBERT, before Justice WALSH, charging them with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the store No. 43 Atlantic-street, there being several families living in the upper part of the building at the time. All efforts to find DALY have thus far proved unavailing. DALY bought the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the store on or about the 1st inst., from Mrs. O'BRIEN, who carried on business there for the last thirteen or fourteen years, and paid her $900 cash for the same. He then got out a policy of insurance for $1,000 in the name of "I. DALY & Co.," in the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

### The Ball to the Grand Duke at the Navy-Yard.

The arrangements for the ball to be given to the Grand Duke at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are now complete. The sail-loft of the Equipment store-house has been fitted up. It is 200 feet long by 90 feet wide, with ceilings of ample height. The carriage way is under the grand arch, and guests, as they arrive, will be conducted to an elevator and conveyed to the ball-room. Immediately underneath is a hall 68 by 70 feet, which has been arranged for promenading purposes. JULIEN's band of 66 pieces has been engaged to furnish the music. Adjoining the ball-room is the drawing-room of the Grand Duke, 20 feet square. The following are the Committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pay-Director ELDRIDGE, Chairman.

Com. Ralph Chandler,
Med. Insp. Geo. Peck,
Nav. Cons. B. F. Delano,
Bt. Lieut.-Col. Broome,
Com. Harmon,
Lt. Com. John Wiedman,
Chf. Eng. E. S. De Luce,
Lieut. Geo. W. De Long,
Com. A. A. Adams,
Lieut. C. E. Arnold,
Ass. Pay. W. C. McGowan,
Lt. E. T. Bradford, M. C.,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Chf. Eng. Geo. Sewall,
Lt. Com. A. V. Reid,
Master E. W. Bridge,
Pay'r J. H. Stevenson,
First Ass. En. E. A. Magee,
Lit. Pay. Ed. Foster,
Master F. A. Howes.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Capt. E. M. RANSOM, Chairman.

Commodore Henry Eagle,
Med. Ins. A. A. Henderson,
Com. John Walters,
Lit. Pay. Ed. Foster,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Com. R. B. Lowery,
Lieut.-Com. E. W. Wood,
Pay Director C. J. Emery,
Com. D. B. Harmony,
Chef. Eng. D. B. Bacon,
Com. Austin Hatfield,
Com. W. E. Fitzhugh,
Com. M. Leeard,
Lieut.-Com. F. R. Smith,
Chf. Eng. W. W. W. Wood.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Pay-master J. H. Stevenson, Chairman.

Med. Insp. George Peck,
Lieut.-Com. A. V. Reed,
1st Ass. Eng. A. W. Heaton,
Lieut. J. D. Smyser, M. C.,
Lieut.-Com. E. White,
Midship. W. B. Slack,
Lieut. J. Craig,
Pay. M. A. W. Bacon,
P. A. Surg. W. S. Bowen,
Mast. A. Marix,
Mast. Perrin Busbee,
Mid. J. L. Hunsicker,
Mid. F. L. Ludlow,
Mast. George H. Church,
Lieut.-Com. G. W. Wood,
[illegible]
Lieut. Geo. W. DeLong,
Mast. B. M. Mason,
Ass. Pay. W. C. McGowan,
1st Ass. Eng. J. Sheridan,
Lieut. S. K. Allen, M. C.,
Asst. Eng. D. Magruder,
Lieut. W. T. Burwell,
E. Robert Benson, C. C.,
Passed Sur. D. McMurtin,
Asst. Pay. J. E. Cann,
Lieut. E. T. Bradford, M. C.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Admiral D. D. Porter, on behalf of United States Navy.

Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, on behalf of officers of Reception Fleet.

Rear Admiral M. Smith, on behalf of the officers on naval station.

ESCORT COMMITTEE.

Rear-Admirals Walke and Godon.
Commodores Strong, Leroy and Eagle.
Lieut. Col. Broome.
Pay Director Barry.
Medical Director Henderson.
Commodore Livingston.
Chief Engineer Wood.

DECORATING COMMITTEE.

Naval Constructor Delano.
Naval Constructor Mintoyne.
Chief-Engineer George Sewall.
Chief-Engineer DeLuce.
Commander F. Chandler.
Lieut.-Commander John Wiedman.
Capt. W. A. A. Bartlett, M. C.
Assistant Pay-master M. Davey.
Past Assistant Surgeon Bowen.
Lieut.-Commander G. W. Wood.
Lieut. S. K. Allen, M. C.
Capt. G. M. Ransom.
Lieut. M. B. Field.
Lieut. F. W. Randolph.
Commander D. L. Braine.
Commander Walters.

### Brief Notes.

ABRAM H. DAILEY, claiming to be the District-Attorney elect, yesterday filed his oath of office with the County Clerk.

The Charity Carnival at the Academy of Music in aid of the new building of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum was well attended last evening, and the receipts thus far have been very large. The fair will close this evening.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago, and Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, will speak, to-morrow evening at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, at the inauguration of the "Tabernacle Free College for training Christian men and women for practical work."

HENRY WILLARD was committed yesterday on a charge of burglariously entering the house of WILLIAM H. LOCK, No. 383 Grand-avenue, and taking therefrom several valuable articles of jewelry. This is regarded as a very important arrest, as the thief is alleged to be the leader of a gang who have "worked" through second-story windows for some months past.

### Long Island.

The schooner *Flora Goodale* was launched from Bacon's Ship-yard, East Setauket, on Wednesday.

The Assessment Roll of Newtown is completed. The amount of taxable property in the town is $1,957,590, an increase over last year of $107,871.

A Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held at Bellport on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The annual election of officers will take place at that time.

The wife of a prominent citizen of Babylon was recently mixing some strychnine with meal for the rats, and some particles of the poison entered a wound in her hand. She was instantly taken with all the symptoms of inward poisoning. Her life was saved only by prompt and energetic measures.

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

### Fifth Annual Reunion in Detroit—Gen. Hooker's Opinion of the Union Officers.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met in their fifth annual Reunion at the Opera-house, in Detroit, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN presiding. The address of welcome was delivered by Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, on Wednesday morning, after which short and pleasant speeches were made by Gen. HOOKER, Gov. FAIRCHILD and others. Gen. HOOKER spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES: On entering this hall and seeing so many of my old companions of the war, I felt more like cheering than being cheered. I was with the Army of the Cumberland but a short time, but that time was very eventful to the Republic and for the army itself. Its records have been repeated to you today, and if they were surpassed by any army of the Republic I did not know of that army. It had at the head of it the ablest, the most just and the most beloved man I ever knew. I never shall know his equal. I never supposed a man of his merit could live. There is on record the name of but one man who was his equal. I need not name him to you. His is a character that we all may aim at and aspire to, but can never reach. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS was nearer to it privately, officially and publicly than any man I ever knew. At the close of the Mexican war there were three young officers in the army, who were foremost in the estimation of the army, and in the estimation of their comrades, who thought more of them and knew them better than any other men could. One of those was DON CARLOS BUELL. You have heard very much of him. If he had any superior among the young officers of the army at the close of the Mexican war, I did not know it. Another was Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS. Another was BRAXTON BRAGG, a class-mate of mine, but unfortunately he gave his services to the wrong side. At the end of the rebellion he did not appear so well as he did at the close of the Mexican war. I remember that old ZACK TAYLOR said of him that he brought his battery into the field at Buena Vista just at the right time to save the battle—the highest praise that was ever awarded an officer of his rank—he being then a Captain—on the battle-field. But I would include his name in a parenthesis—although he was a class-mate of mine. I do not care for him. Without any great stress of imagination we can imagine Gen. THOMAS to be with us today. Here are his emblems of authority and power. We saw him in peril and out of peril; we saw him when it was no question with him whether it was his duty to be at the front of the rank or the rear. He was always in the front of the army, and he was always successful; and the men who were in the rear rank were always unsuccessful. The General must identify himself with his troops in their peril, or they will never see anything of him. With MCCLELLAN it was different. You might have fastened a locomotive to him and you could not have drawn him to the front. I speak to you, gentlemen, of what I know. I want the country to know who their Generals were and who did the work, and not allow others to carry away the honors. They are welcome to them, however, if they can bear them—some of them cannot. I will conclude by saying that if there is any satisfaction in having done our duty in the war, it is in the knowledge of the kind reception given to us by our people at home. When our actions are affirmed as they are here, we receive more honor and credit than any of us deserve. We receive the credit of having saved the honor and integrity of the nation—the highest credit that can be bestowed on living men. We will do it again if our armies are again brought into action. I hope they may never be; but if they should be, I can only say that the Army of the Cumberland will respond. In the emphatic words of the bride elect, we are "ready, welcome and waiting."

## ANOTHER VICTIM.

### Three Buildings in Harlem Tumble Down—A Laborer Instantly Killed.

One more unfortunate has been added to the victims of the administration of JAMES MACGREGOR as Superintendent of Buildings, in the killing last evening of CHARLES NELSON, a laborer, who was buried under the ruins of three four-story brown-stone houses in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, which were yet unfinished, and which tumbled down into a total wreck at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The news of the catastrophe was not sent to Police Head-quarters until some hours after its occurrence, and, owing to the remoteness of the scene of the accident, it was impossible to obtain full details of the affair. From the report made by the Police, it appears that the buildings belonged to CHAS. DECKER, a builder, who lives at No. 138 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. At 9:40 P. M. Inspector WALLING, who was on duty at Police Head-quarters, telegraphed the Twelfth Precinct to send, the cause of the disaster, the thickness of the walls and other particulars they might have. To this dispatch an answer was returned that there was no additional information to send, as the owner had gone for a Coroner, and no one else having the desired details, they could not be ascertained until the inquest should be held. This will probably be today, and the secrets of the last death-trap of the Department of Buildings will then be laid bare. It was known last evening that the unfortunate victim had been a resident of Mott Haven, and that his remains having been dug out of the ruins, had been removed to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, to await the investigation required by the law, before a burial permit can be obtained. At a later hour of the night a telegram was received from the Twelfth Precinct that the walls of the buildings were sixteen inches thick, but the foundations had been undermined by the cellars filling with water during the storm of Wednesday last, as the ground on which they were built is very low. It was not stated, however, how this revelation of the cause of the calamity had been discovered so soon after the announcement that it could not be obtained.

### The Small-Pox Increasing.

Ten new cases of small-pox were reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, making thirty-two new cases since Saturday last. These figures show that the disease is increasing as rapidly as it did at this season last year.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Surgeon G. H. Cook and Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Yancy are ordered to the *Constellation*. Surgeon A. A. Hoehling is detached from the *Constellation* and ordered to the naval station at Mound City. Surgeon T. J. Turner is detached from the *Juniata* and ordered to return to the United States. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne is detached from the League Island station and ordered to the *Juniata*.

[Advertisement.]

AN INDISPUTABLE FACT.—The political revolution has had a marked effect upon the trade of the City. This is shown by the advance in stocks and the increased demand for KNOX's unapproachable hats, and his widely known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is a scene of decided and gratifying activity. To complete your outfit to the proper point of elegance you must secure a handsome hat at KNOX's.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | Glasgow. |
| City of New-York | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | Liverpool. |
| The Queen | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | Liverpool. |
| Batavia | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | Liverpool. |
| Washington | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | Havre. |
| FOR SAN DOMINGO. | | | |
| Tybee | Nov. 18 | N. Y. | San Domingo. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9¾ A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.....For France, via Brest, by the *Washington*, at 7 A. M.....For Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 17.—*In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. McLean, Miss Playfair, Jos. Orr, Jos. H. Rigby, C. O. Luca, Chas. Drew, Peter Coutts, wife and child, J. L. Levaux, John Ross, John Wallace, Thos. Greasen, Moritz Tarrasch, Andrew Abercromby, Thos. Harrison and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:50 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon sets...10:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:57 | Gov. Island.12:46 | Hell Gate....2:08

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Batavia, (Br.,) Moorhead, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Chas. Luling, (Ger.,) Bremen, Lemcke, Chas. Luling & Co.; Marianna V, (Port.,) Ferrera, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Chiari, (Ital.,) Cocaulio, London, A. P. Agresta; Elba, Peterson, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Leopoldina Bauer, (Aust.,) Lucouch, Queenstown, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Point Blanco, A. Abbott; Hattie S. Daggett, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; San Carlos, Parker, Barbados, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Omaha, Wooster, Carthagena, &c., Thompson & Hunter; A. L. Putnam, West, Antigua, G. Wessels; Caledonia, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; King Bird, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Rebecca M. Atwood, Doane, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Jacmel, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Sea Dog, Allen, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; E. E. Stimpson, Price, Elizabethport.

Sloop Harvest, Cronin, Providence.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow and Moville Nov. 5, with mdse. and 294 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light, variable winds from eastward, with dull, cloudy weather as far as the Banks, and from thence variable winds with cold and rain.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Sept. 20, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London Oct. 3, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsay, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Nov. 14 and 15, from the N. edge of the Gulf up to Barnegat, passed through large quantities of wrecked stuff, consisting of planking, deck-house, cabin doors, barrels, &c.; left no vessels.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Nielson, Gloucester, Eng., 60 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Georg Becker, (N. G.,) Barde, Taganrog July 31, and Gibraltar Sept. 9, with wool, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lothair, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Sydney, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.

Bark Juliana, (Sp.,) Nachitube, Cienfuegos 34 ds., in ballast to Manuel de Rivera.

Brig Arabella, (Br.,) Dexter, Ship Harbor, N. S., 11 ds., with lath to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Aurora, (of Halifax,) Graham, Little Glace Bay 17 ds., with 420 tons coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Florence, Dickson, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Edgartown, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig B. Young, Joy, St. Mary's, Ga., 15 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Arctic, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Wentworth, N. S., 21 ds., with 480 tons plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Abby Watson, Hooper, Providence, for Rondout.

Brig Georgia, Swan, New-Haven, for Charleston.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Providence, for Rondout.

Brig Fannie Butler, Sherman, Norwalk.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Radcliff, Stonington.

Schr. Madison, Holmes, Bavlis, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro. Is bound to Fall River, and proceeded.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brick, Rockland, N. B., 7 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with building stone to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, (of Bangor,) Cochrane, Old Harbor, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. Mollie, Plummer, for New-York in 12 ds.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Vancleaf, Georgetwn, D. C., with coal to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Allen, Philadelphia, for Providence. Nov. 15, off Barnegat, was run into by an unknown schr., striking us on the port quarter, carrying away spencer, spencer boom, both davits and wheel; damage to other schr. unknown.

Schr. G. F. Day, (new, of Parrsboro, N. S., 156 tons,) McBride, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 275 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Price, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Eureka, Wallace, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. L. S. Lovering, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Brown, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. L. P. Cowperthwaite, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Alderdice, Fisher, Virginia, Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. James Veldran, Calvalier, Virginia, to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria, Va., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. A. F. Kingberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Palestine, Crammer, Virginia.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

BELOW—Brig Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Carthagena, with mdse. to Ribon & Munoz; bark Saga, (Br.,) Garvin, from Pictou, with coal.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. barks Jennie Cushman, for Malaga; Carrier Dove, for Bowling.

Arr. this P. M., steamers Wm. Crane and Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—The steam-ship Equator, from Galveston for New-York, put in here today short of coals. She experienced strong N. E. gales the entire passage. She will sail in the morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. Mary E. Graham, from Philadelphia.

The schr. Cornelia is below.

Cld. ship Francis Hilliard, for Havre.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 17.—Arr. bark Rachel, from Philadelphia, for Boston; brig George Burnham, from Turk's Island, for Portland; had heavy northerly and north-westerly gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks and split sails; 9th inst., lat. 24, lon. 70, passed large quantities of large pine timber; picked up part of a vessel's bulwarks.

Also arr. brigs Edith Roberts, from New-York, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Remick, from Baltimore, for Boston; Minnie Abbie, from Charleston, for do., had heavy weather and split sails; Manzanilla, from Elizabethport, for do.; schrs. Empress, from New-York, for Boston; General Banks, from Hoboken, for do.; Highlander, from Port Johnson, for do.; Herald and Trade Wind, from New-York for Lynn; Ceres, from do., for Dover; Veto, from do., for Danvers; Owen P. Hinds, from Philadelphia, for Calais; Emily L., from Providence, for St. John, N. B.

### Miscellaneous.

The brig Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, from Port-au-Prince, arr. 16th and anchored on the Bar; came up this P. M. and reports being 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales; left in port bark Trait d'Union, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig H. Trowbridge, for St. Marc, to load for Portland.

### European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 8, for Liverpool, touched at this port today, and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 17.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Hamburg.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

LAST NOTICE.

Holders of tickets for the Grand Distribution in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum and the Washington, D. C., Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, are requested to take notice that final and positive arrangements have been made for holding the distribution at WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871, when the sum of $200,000 will be distributed among the holders of tickets for the enterprise, which is the first of the kind for which the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given his permit. For the comparatively small sum of $5 a ticket entitling the holder of it to a chance in this Grand Distribution can be obtained.

P. C. DEVLIN, printer and stationer, at No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, is the general agent for this undertaking. No tickets will be sold after 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT, USE THESE PERFECT LENSES, GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES, manufactured by "SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY," NEW-YORK. CAUTION.—None genuine except stamped with our trade-mark—[Diamond.] For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union. Sold in this City by the following jewelers and opticians: HOWARD & CO., No. 865 Broadway; T. KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway; D. W. CHAPMAN, No. 1,143 Broadway; A. C. BENEDICT, No. 23 Bowery; J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery; S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery; F. C. GLEASON, No. 2,326 3d-av.; R. FERRIS, No. 231 8th-av.; C. H. PHELPS, No. 673 6th-av.; H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.; G. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich-st., corner of Park-place.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, such as GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH of the BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION of the BLADDER AND URETHRA, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION or INCONTINENCE OF URINE, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

In affections peculiar to FEMALES, the EXTRACT BUCHU IS UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of DIGESTION, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

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The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured | $3,139,213 00 |
| Other Liabilities | 291,326 79 |
| | $3,430,539 79 |
| Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks | 375,000 00 |
| | $3,805,539 79 |

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

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